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ANCE is easy. INDIAN
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the
place of one's own
country. ONE'S OWN
INSURANCE COM-
PANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XXIV NO. 74

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1936

TWELVE PAGES

No Decision Yet On Office Question

INDIA AND IMPERIALIST WAR

On the question of India's attitude towards imperialist war the following resolution was passed:—

"The Congress at its session held in Madras in 1927 drew the attention of the country to the danger of an Imperialist War and the possibility of India being made a tool in such a conflict for imperialist purposes and declared the right of Indian people to refuse to participate in any such war without their express permission. That danger has become more recent and urgent since then with the growth of Fascist Dictatorship, the Italian attack on Abyssinia, the continued Japanese aggression in North China and Mongolia, the rivalries and conflicts of great Imperialist Powers and the feverish growth of armaments and a vast and terrible war threatens the world.

In such a war an attempt will inevitably be made to drag in and exploit India to her manifest disadvantage and for the benefit of British Imperialism. The Congress, therefore, reiterates its old resolve and warns the people of the country against this danger and declares its opposition to the participation of India in any Imperialist War."

SUPPRESSION OF LIBERTIES.

The Working Committee's third resolution:—The Congress draws public attention again to the widespread and intensive suppression of civil and in many instances personal liberties in India by the British Government with the object of crushing the national and labour and peasant movements; in particular to banning of hundreds of Congress and other national organisations and labour and peasant unions on political and other grounds; seizure and continued possession by Government of many Ashrams and other education institutions; continuation of the ordinance regime by the certification and passage of the Criminal Law Amendment Act even after its rejection twice by the Assembly and enactments of similar provincial acts; proscription and banning of books and periodicals and numerous press laws and censorship resulting in suppression of 348 newspapers in recent years and forfeiture of large sums deposited as securities; detention of a large number of people for indefinite periods without charge or trial; numerous "special" and additional disabilities under which the people of the Frontier Province have to suffer; many encroachments on personal liberty in parts of Bengal; restriction by externment, internment and otherwise to free movement of persons within the country, thus preventing them from carrying on their usual occupations and businesses; usual obstruction of humanitarian and relief work; indiscriminate and widespread searches of houses; difficulties placed in the way of Indians going abroad and barriers to return home with the result that many Indians in foreign countries have thus had to live in exile far from their own people and their motherland.

The Congress notes that at no period since the great revolt of 1857 has suppression of civil and personal liberties and repression of the Indian people which is a normal feature of the British Administration in India to-day has been so great as it is now. While recognising that this extraordinary suppression and repression are measures of India's struggle for freedom, the Congress desires to point out that such is the background to the New Constitution Act in spite of statements made by representatives of the British Government that constitutional progress is being made in India.

IN INDIAN STATES.

Further the Congress deeply regrets that in Indian States there is similar suppression of civil and personal liberties and in many of them conditions in this respect are even worse than in the rest of India and almost every kind of liberty is non-existent; that in

(Continued on page 7 Col. 4)

Congress To Develop

Anti-Imperialist United Front

REPRESSION UNPRECE- DENTED SINCE 1857

Determination To Carry On Struggle Till Independence Is Achieved

INDIA'S OPPOSITION TO IMPERIALIST WAR PROCLAIMED

No Differentiation Between British India And Indian States

NEW DELHI, March 25. The "United Press" has been authorised to state that the Congress Working Committee has adopted no resolution for or against office acceptance. The question of office acceptance was discussed, but no conclusion was reached. The only resolutions adopted have been released to the Press.

It is understood that a formula outlining the programme of work had been discussed but since no final decision was arrived at, it would again be considered on April 7 by the Working Committee in Lucknow. The Lucknow meeting would be the continuation of the Delhi meetings. Other resolutions as forecast by the "United Press" yesterday including one relating to the programme of work and Council-entry will be formulated there.—United Press.

JOINT ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT

NEW DELHI, March 25. The Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, has released the following resolutions which the Working Committee decided to be placed before the Lucknow Congress:—
"The Congress is of the opinion that it is desirable to develop closer association between the masses and the Congress Organisation so that they may take their full share in the shaping of the Congress policy and participate in its activities and so that the organisation might become ever more responsive to their needs and desires.

Joint Anti-Imperialist Front

With a view to this and further to bring about closer co-operation with the organisations of peasants, workers and others which aim at the freedom of the Indian people and to make the Congress a joint front of all anti-imperialist elements in the country, this Congress appoints a Committee to suggest the revision of the constitution.

The Committee shall report to the All-India Congress Committee by the end of June 1936 and its report shall then be circulated to the Provincial and District Congress Committees for opinion. The final recommendations of the All-India Congress Committee on this report shall be placed before the next session of the Congress."

Foreign Propaganda

The other resolutions are as follows:—
"The Congress authorises and directs the Working Committee to organise a Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee Office to work under the general superintendence of the working General Secretary and with such special staff as may be necessary, with a view to create and maintain contacts with the Indians overseas and with the International, National, Labour and other organisations abroad with whom co-operation is possible and is likely to help in the cause of Indian freedom."

EXILES AND DETENUS.

"The Congress sends its greeting to thousands of Indians whom British Imperialism keeps in prison in detention and in exile and who suffer in silence and with brave endurance in the cause of India's freedom.

In particular the Congress sends affectionate greeting to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, a member of the Congress Working Committee, and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose whom the British Government vindictively prevents from returning to his people and his homeland.

VICTIMS OF REPRESSION.

The Congress also offers its earnest sympathy to the brave people of North-West Frontier Province as well as people of the Midnapur District and some other parts of Bengal who have long had to endure fierce repression under a regime approximating to Martial Law."

FRANCE'S FIRM STAND

Will Accept No Compromise On German Fortification Of Rhineland

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 25. M. Paul Boncour had a "helpful conversation" with Mr. Eden this morning prior to returning to Paris. M. Lavinod is seeing Mr. Eden this afternoon.

At this morning's meeting M. Paul Boncour told Mr. Eden that French public opinion could not agree to measures of conciliation detrimental to French security. It is understood that he thereby indicated that France cannot accept a compromise on the Germans' building fortifications in Rhineland.

QUESTION OF OFFICES

SPECIAL SESSION TO DECIDE ISSUE?

NEW DELHI, March 25. From talks with a prominent member of the Congress Working Committee the special representative of the "United Press" at the Harijan Colony gathers that the much discussed office acceptance issue will in all probability not be decided by the Lucknow Congress.

The Working Committee in the course of discussions for four days could not come to any conclusion either one way or the other. The Committee has eventually postponed its decision in view of the fact that there is ample time between the Lucknow Congress and the formation of Ministry which will take place in the summer of 1937.

It is most likely that a session of the Congress will be held after the Lucknow session and before Ministries in Provincial Assemblies are formed. If necessary a special session of the Congress will be convened to decide whether or not to accept offices in the light of election results.—United Press.

CAPTURE OF LEGISLATURES

But No Ministerships

NEW DELHI, March 25. A telephone message received by the "Associated Press" from Delhi earlier in the day on Wednesday stated:—

The "Associated Press" understands that the Congress Working Committee has adopted a resolution favouring a militant programme including the capture of all legislatures but ruling on the acceptance of ministerial offices.

This resolution will be placed before the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress for endorsement.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai had a talk this morning which resulted in agreement between them regarding the attitude which should be adopted by the Congress.—A. P.

REPORTED ITALIAN SUCCESSES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ADDIS ABABA, March 25. It is reported from Harar that the Italian advance in Ogaden has begun and Sassabaneh has already fallen.

KAFTA HIGHLANDS OCCUPIED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ROME, March 25. Badoglio telegraphs that the western highlands of the town of Kafta has been occupied.

ASSEMBLY VINDICATES POPULAR RIGHTS

Viceroy's Recommendation: Grigg Claims Last Word For Executive

JINNAH RETURNS TO THE CHARGE

Bhulabhai On "Despotic Will Of Despotic Govt."

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 25. The Finance Bill received short shrift to-day when it appeared in the Assembly with the Governor-General's recommendation. By an overwhelming majority of 68 votes against 51 it voted down the measure and divested itself of further responsibility for the proposals.

Precept And Practice

Only five elected Indian Members voted with the Government, Messrs Das, Sani, Bajoria, Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, Sir Yamin-khan and Amawan. Both Sir Mody and Sir Cowasji Jehangir remained neutral, though in his speech, the latter, his very voice tingling with indignation, attacked the Finance Member for his constitutional heresies.

Executive, The Last Word!

To-day's debate which will rank in the history of the Assembly as one more proud assertion to popular rights, showed that even worse than the very act of certification was the right claimed by Sir James Grigg that in the matter of materially affecting the structure of the budget and questions of general principle, the Executive had the constitutional right of the last word and must have its way.

"Despotic Will"

His theory of inescapable responsibility of the Executive, was vigorously assailed by speakers of the Opposition. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, speaking with quiet dignity, referred to the Dada-bhai Naoroji's words, "Despotic will of despotic Government" and said the position was no better to-day.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah analysed with devastating derision the long list which the Finance Member had read from the Simon Report to show the Government's responsiveness and gave a convincing answer to the Finance Member's pleas. Sir Cowasji was in pugacious mood and charged Sir James Grigg with the lack of the elementary knowledge of the present Constitution and said that the Finance Member had done the greatest disservice to his country and to the Empire.

NEW DELHI, March 25.

All the demands having been voted, Sir James Grigg moved in the Legislative Assembly an amendment restoring the salt duty in the Finance Bill. He said that the position was that Government were unable to accept the views of the Assembly relating to salt or postcards, but accepted the vote regarding postage on newspapers.

Ironical cheer by Mr. Jinnah. Sir James Grigg admitted that it meant a reversal of the major vote of the House and the acceptance of the minor one and that raised the issue of the proper limits of responsiveness. He recalled in this connection the speeches made during the Finance Bill debates by Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Jinnah and their view regarding what Government should do to meet the house. Mr. Jinnah has asked whether Government had met them on any first class issue. Sir James read extracts from the Simon Report, volume one, stating that Government had given full effect to 37 resolutions of the Assembly and partial effect to 36 other resolutions, the corresponding figures for the Council of State being 32 and 24 and further, in 32 cases in the Assembly and 19 in the Council of State Government had been unable to accept the resolutions.

The matters on which Government had acted in accordance with the wishes of the Legislature were "inter alia" the policy of discriminating protection of statutory recognition of trade unions, the repeal of special laws and the Press Act, the Bar Council Act, the Indian Territorial Force, Royal Military College, withdrawal of the cotton excise duty, restriction of exports of foodgrains and setting up of Standing Committees attached

to various Departments, stores purchase rules, Indians overseas, overcrowding of railway carriages martial law administration in the Punjab school of coal-mines and administration of Aden. Besides the above, Committees had been appointed to investigate matters and the views forwarded to the Provincial Governments or to the Secretary of State.

LIMITS OF RESPONSIVENESS.

Sir James Grigg continued that, on the other hand, it was not within the power of Government to obliterate the distinction between votable and non-votable expenditure of the constitution or to release certain prisoners whose release was undesirable. Replying to an interruption regarding the relevancy of these long quotations, Sir James said that he must deal with the question of the proper limits of responsiveness.

A voice: What about Lord Willingdon's time?

Sir James said as regards time, after the Simon Commission's Report, instances of responsiveness were the appointment of a Retrenchment Advisory Committee and a Committee to examine the working of the Ottawa agreement. Sir James commented: "It seems to me that so far from being totally unresponsive, the Executive in India in its desire to temper the full rigour of the reproach of irremovability has allowed and even encouraged the Legislature to encroach on its functions to an extent which may very easily prove to be extremely embarrassing to the Executive of the Future Government."

A voice: What a good people!

That is my personal opinion as both the Executive and I have it. (Continued on page 7, col. 1.)

CHECKING NAVAL RACE

France, U. S. Britain And Dominions Enter Into New 6-Year Treaty

LONDON, March 25.

The Naval Treaty was signed ceremoniously at St. James' Palace this afternoon by the representatives of Britain, United States, France, India and Dominions except South Africa and the Irish Free State the latter's grounds being that neither possessed navies. The treaty is for six years from 1st December. In addition to provisions mentioned on March 21 the treaty reduces the aircraft carriers from 27 to 23 thousand tons and extends the age limit of a battle ship from 20 to 26 years.

Lord Monsell hoped that Italy and Japan would be able to adhere later and noted with satisfaction that Japanese assurances that they do not intend to do anything likely to promote a naval race in future.

GOOD AUGURY.

Lord Monsell regarded it as good augury that all the Washington Powers, including Japan would shortly sign a protocol governing the use of submarines in war. Mr. Norman Davis declared if the new treaty falls short of the best hopes it had perpetuated much of value in the older treaties and contains important new or strengthened provisions.

The United States desired to reduce the size of battleship but it was fifteen years since the United States built a battleship and until it had experience with one or more modern vessels it could not tell to what extent tonnage could safely be reduced. Drastic reduction of unit sizes would not bring disarmament if numbers were correspondingly increased. It would largely depend on the goodwill of the Naval Powers in adhering to the letter and spirit of the New Treaty whether freedom as regards number was abused.

Sgr. Grandi alluded bitterly to the sanctions and the Mediterranean Pact of Mutual Assistance preventing her at present from signing the Treaty.

BUTLER SPEAKS FOR INDIA.

Mr. R. A. Butler as head of the Indian Delegation in his speech at the signature to the Naval Treaty said:—

"India is always ready to play her part in international negotiations, especially now that she was contemplating a greater future.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

RAS NASIBU'S NARROW ESCAPE

ROME, March 25.

Young General Ras Nasibu had a narrow escape when Jijiga was bombed for the fourth time. A bomb fell on his palace which was destroyed but he had left it a few minutes earlier on a visit to the veteran Turkish adviser, General Wahib Pasha, who is living in a villa outside the town. As a result of successive bombings Jijiga lies in ruins.—Reuter.

NAVAL AGREEMENT

LONDON, March 25.

Mr. Norman Davis in a letter to Mr. Eden declares: "It is our understanding that there will be no competitive building between the United States and the British Commonwealth. Mr. Eden replying confirms the maintenance of parity. He says, "We are in full agreement that neither country shall question the right of the other to maintain parity in category or ships." Mr. Eden adds "In naval requirements we have never taken the strength of the United States navy into account.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No. The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted M.B.B.S. or L.M. & S. Gent Doctor, Salary 100/125 free quarters. Apply Box No. 5817, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Maternity trained and experienced nurse. Apply to Dr. Miss Lilaba. A. Pradhan, Ramabai Maternity Hospital, 287, Usha Bhawan, Sir Bhalchandra Road, G.I.P. Rly., Matunga. (5813).

Wanted an experienced confectioner & boiler on modern lines able to manufacture Longenge. Boiler goods, Sateinette goods, Bub-buns, Jujubs and other sweets on an English Plant 1 ton capacity vacuum pan system. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms expected to Box No. 5806, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Governesses middle-aged knowing English well and little Hindi to take charge of Indian children up to seven years. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 50, Boarding and Lodging free. Apply Box No. 5784, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from the Registered Medical Practitioners for the post of Medical Officer for the Vile Parle Municipal Dispensary for two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening. Private practice will be allowed but the Medical Officer will not be permitted to leave the Dispensary during working hours. Salary according to the qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to Caesar D'Mello, Esquire, President, Vile Parle Municipality, so as to reach him on or before 1-4-1936. Caesar D'Mello, President, Vile Parle Municipality. 2876

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Publication—World's War Lords and Statesmen. Price Annas four. By Doctor Kaku. M. Hiranandani, Hyd.—Sind. (5809).

60. MUSIC & FINE ARTS.

At pressing public request, Mrs. Lalita Venkatram is prepared to train few pupils in Veena and Music. Admissions strictly limited. Apply to Mr. K. S. Venkatram, Hidayat House, Matunga. (2861).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—An Influential and Capable Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency on lucrative terms by the Golden Eagle Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. Directorate include M.L. Paricha, Esq., C.I.E., Retired Post Master General, Bengal (Chairman); Sir Mirza Zafar Ali, Kt., K.B., Retired Judge, High Court, Lahore; Sir Sayed Mohd. Mehr Shah, Kt., M.L.A. Only experienced persons possessing business introducing ability and organizing capacity need apply to Post Box No. 580, Lahore. (5828).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Rs. 1,500 required against Insurance Policy of Rs. 2,000, repayable by monthly Rs. 100 instalments. Reply particulars to Box No. 5615, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikhalwadi, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Invited to the School Students for their examination results free astrological predictions will send on application. Write immediately with 4 annas stamps if you like, Devidas P. K. K. N., Astrologer, Kumta, N. K. (5805).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Rejuvenator Pump for sale. Invigorates Prostate Gland and makes old men young in a few minutes. Rs. 55. Apply Box No. 5514, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Cashmere Tour, one month May-June, 1936, 2nd and 3rd Railway Accommodation, Rs. 325 and 225 respectively. Particulars from Erach Anklesaria, Sitaram Building, Princess Street. (5793)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians. **LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.**, (Incorporated in England), 274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort on THURSDAY, the 26th March, 1936 at 3-0 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

- To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1935.
- To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
- To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th March to 2nd April, 1936, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. MCCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 7th March, 1936. 2842.

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th March, 1936 at 3-30 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

- To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1935.
- To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
- To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th March to 2nd April, 1936, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. MCCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 7th March, 1936. 2841.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 15 of 1936.

Messrs. MOOSA HAJI MAHOMED KILDEBAR AND CO., a firm, registered under the Indian Partnership Act, carrying on business at Kildabar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiffs.

vs.
(1) Bai VASANTIBAI, widow of Brijkishore Gopal of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) PARDESHI TULSI RAMDIN DUBE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khed Talao, without the Fort of Bombay, Defendants.

To, BAI VASANTIBAI, widow of Brijkishore Gopal. The 1st Defendant abovenamed. WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have filed a suit against you for a decree for Rs. 4,000 and costs for an account of the moneys due by you to the 2nd defendant at foot of the Mortgage, for other directions, for sale of the Mortgage Property free from the Mortgage in favour of the 2nd defendant, for Receiver, injunction and other reliefs. You are hereby summoned to appear in Court on the 15th day of April, 1936, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in person or by an Advocate and to bring with you any document containing evidence relating to Plaintiff's case, which you rely in support of your case AND TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1936.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Messrs. SHASTRI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.).

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 25th March, 1936. 2583

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

W. I. A. A.

In connection with the Annual General Meeting to be held on the 15th April at 6 p.m. at Green's Restaurant, the attention of members is drawn to Articles 39 and 48 of the Articles of Association, dealing with the election and balloting of Committee members

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 186 OF 1935

Re: ALLIBHOY NAZERALLI of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant: A Debtor. Ex parte: Messrs. M. EBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA, a firm: Petitioning Creditors. On the 18th day of March, 1936, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1936.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar. 2377

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 6 of 1936.

TIKUCHAND KESHRI-MAL. Plaintiff.

(1) MANRUPCHAND GULABCHAND and (2) GULABCHAND HARNATHJI. Defendants.

To, MANRUPCHAND GULABCHAND, The 1st Defendant abovenamed. TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 15,142-14 and the sum of Rs. 2,431 and interest and costs and that the hearing and final disposal is fixed for 15th April, 1936. If you fail to attend on that date the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

KANTILAL & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 2880

IN THE HIGH COURT AT BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Insolvency No. 520 of 1935.

RAICHAND MOTICHAND & CO., carrying on business at Mumbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay: Insolvent.

MATHURADAS VISHRAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay: Petitioning Creditor.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia, Commissioner in Insolvency on the 7th day of April, 1936, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, by Counsel on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed for an Order that the Order of Adjudication made in Insolvency No. 524 of 1935 in the Insolvency of Raichand Motichand & Co. (Mosey) be consolidated with the Order of adjudication made in this insolvency and that the assets of the two firms be administered as assets of one firm by the Official Assignee and, if necessary, for an Order that the inquiry be held before the Court or the Official Assignee to ascertain whether the constitution of the said two businesses or firms in Insolvencies Nos. 520 and 524 of 1935 at the date of their respective adjudications was the same and, if not, whether the said two firms were reputed to be the same. Dated this 23rd day of Mar., 1936.

(Sd.) MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Petitioning Creditors. 2372

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED to the address of the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, for the supply of ventilating columns of different sizes 8" and 6" Diameters so as to reach him on or before 4-0 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1936.

A copy of the plan can be had from the office of the undersigned on applying with a fee of Rs. 2.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK, I.S.E.,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality. 2881.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DINSHA KHARSEDDJI DAJI, ARDESHIR HORMARJI WADIA, SORAB NAOROJI VAKEL and DR. R. RAO, the Trustees of the late Mr. Pooranmal Goolji Singhania have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, trust, use, inheritance, lien, easement, encumbrances or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase shall be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the message tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Western side of Chivalwadi lane in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 263 sq. yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under New No. 1465, New Survey No. part of 120 and Cadastral Survey No. 937, Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3158 at 60 Street No. 22 at 26 and bounded as follows, on the East by the said Chivalwadi Lane, on the West by the property of Sunderao Antoba, on the North partly by the property of Jewan Govind partly by the Gully and partly by the property of Krishnarao Rughunathji and on the South by the car of Jugmohandas Ramdas.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the message tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Western side of Chivalwadi Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 sq. yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under New No. 1465, New Survey No. part of 120 Cadastral Survey No. 935, Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3158, Street No. 14-16 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Colbhat Lane, on or towards the West by the house of Krishnarao Raghunath, on or towards the North by the property of Radhabai, widow of Ravji Balaji and on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Balaji.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1936.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2867

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Borneo	Mar. 10th	27th Mar.
Thames	" 21st	" 13th Apr.
Samatra	" 23rd	" 8th "
Taijin	" 8th Apr.	23rd "
England	" 14th "	29th "
Pacific	" 20th "	7th May
Shunko	" 22nd "	20th "
Mantai	" 10th May	24th "
Iwatesan	" 25th "	8th June
Karachi	" 28th "	13th "

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.

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Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF PROPERTY situate at the Junction of Foras Road and Sukhlaji Street, advertised to take place on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, has been POSTPONED "sine die."

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT (1) MOWJE "JU" TALUKA, (2) JOGESHWARI ROAD, (3) BAHAMANWADA, BANDRA TALUKA AND (4) KEVNI ANDHERI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mazagonwalla and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Evaris Francis Gomes pursuant to the power of sale reserved in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 24th January, 1924 and further charge dated the 30th October 1925 and in exercise of all other Powers reserved to or vested in the Mortgagees, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the days mentioned below.

LOT NO. 1.—On THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1936 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land at Juhu called Chir with the trees standing thereon bearing Entry No. 61 Survey No. 14, Plot No. 22, admeasuring about 1,300 square yards and bounded on the West by the Juhu Municipality Road, on the East by the Creek, on the North by land acquired by Government for Air-drome purposes, on the South by the property of B. F. Gomes.

LOT NO. 2.—ON FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that the moiety of equal share in pieces of lands situate at Jogeshwari Road, Mouje Mezas together with all trees, shrubs, plants, tank and garden admeasuring about 10 acres 101 gunthas bearing Entry No. 6 to 25, Survey No. 6 to 11, Plot No. 1 and 2, Faint No. 1 to 4, Assessment Rs. 15-4-0.

LOT NO. 3.—On SATURDAY, the 18th April, 1936 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All those pieces of lands situate at Bahamanwada, Bandra Taluka, bearing Entry No. 131 etc. Survey No. 10 etc. Plot No. 3 etc. Faint No. 13/10, Area 2 acres 251 gunthas Assessment Rs. 9-12-0.

LOT NO. 4.—On FRIDAY, the 24th April, 1936 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

Moiety or equal half share in all that piece of land with all houses standing thereon, admeasuring about 350 square yards, situate at Kevni, Andheri, together with vacant land in front and passage and the stable adjoining Joana Maria Gonsalves' house, assessed by the Notify Area Committee under Nos. 14-15, bearing City Survey No. 32 to 41 and bounded on the North by a passage and beyond that the house of F. V. Gomes, on the South by Public Road, leading to Amboli on the East by a Public Road and on the West by the properties of Dr. Gomes and Dr. De Mello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mazagonwalla and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

HEAVY AGENDA BEFORE BHOPAL LEGISLATURE

(From A Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, March 25. The Budget session of the Bhopal Legislative Council opened to-day with Sir Syed Liakatullah in the chair. All official and non-official members were present and the public galleries were full before the business of the day was taken in hand. The President moved resolutions placing on record profound grief of the House at the demise of King George the whole house standing.

Agenda for this session is a heavy one comprising 202 interpellations from public members and covering the entire field of State administration and so are 39 resolutions of which notice has been given.

The annual budget of the State will be discussed on the 29th inst. During last two days of this session 8 bills will be moved, the more important of which are Income Tax Bill and bills to amend the Orphans Protection Act, Press Municipalities Act and Registration Act.

HAIL STORM HAVOC IN ASSAM

DIBRUGARH, March 25.

Information has been received here that a severe hail storm passed over Dibrugarh, the principal oil area of Assam, as a result of which the corrugated iron roofing of seven brick-built barracks covering 56 family quarters inhabited by oil field employees, was blown off.

The side walls of some barracks also fell, injuring a large number of inmates more or less seriously. The Assam Oil Company Ltd. has suffered considerable loss, several running and drilling wells having been closed for 12 hours as electric current was disconnected. Some production wells have also been damaged.

No loss of life is, however, reported.—United Press.

CHITTAGONG BAN EXTENDED

CHITTAGONG, March 25.

The orders under Section 144, Cr. P.C., promulgated since 1930 following the armoury raid, have been extended for two months more.—United Press.

LADIES! Please!

TO-DAY AT 1-30 P. M.

SPECIAL SHOW FOR

LADIES

3RD GLORIOUS WEEK!!!

BIHAR LAXMI PICTURES

(Calcutta)

DIL-KI-PYAS

THAT EVERY WOMAN MUST

NOT FAIL TO SEE!

STARRING

KAJJAN, MUKHTYAR BEGUM,

KERAWALA, P. COOPER, VIOLET

AT

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAON.

Then Shows follow as Usual:—

5, 8, 10-45 p.m.



The hell-cat of "Bordertown" and
"Of Human Bondage" clashes
with a society husband-snatcher!

BETTE DAVIS

in the big star part you predicted for her—

"THE GIRL FROM

10TH AVENUE"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

All seats except As. 4 seats CAN BE BOOKED

"IN ADVANCE"

'PHONE 21200.

Telephone Booking is not Accepted for As. 9 Seats.

A B.E.S.T. Bus will Leave the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

FOR COLABA AFTER THE LAST SHOW.

THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

B. B. C. Chief Engineer On Broadcasting

How The Short Waves Reach The World From Daventry

By SIR NOEL ASHBRIDGE

I have previously dealt with the transmitting side of short-wave broadcasting, particularly with the problems of aerial design and the layout of the aerial system which we are now building at our Empire station at Daventry. I am now going to say something about the propagation of short waves. I am going to try and give you an idea in simple language of how the waves which we send out from Daventry reach you in distant parts of the world.

HOW THE WAVES TRAVEL.

It is generally accepted that radio waves normally travel in straight lines, and, therefore, since the surface of the earth is curved, it follows that there must be some agency which causes the waves to be bent, so that they reach you instead of pursuing their direct straight line path and becoming lost in space. It is, therefore, assumed that above the surface of the earth there is a region of ionised atmosphere which is capable of reflecting or bending radio waves. This region is known as the ionosphere, and its exact formation is exceedingly complex and varies widely under the influence of the sun's rays. There are changes round the twenty-four hours following the amount of light falling on the ionosphere from the sun, as well as seasonal and other long period changes. For our present purpose we can assume that there are, at any rate, two fairly well-defined regions: one at a height of approximately sixty miles, generally known as the Kereilly-Heaviside Layer or E region, and the other at a height of 130 miles generally known as the Appleton Layer, or F region. There is experimental evidence of much greater complexity than this, but it is not necessary to explore it more deeply in these talks.

The waves from a wireless station, radiated at various angles to the ground, reach the ionosphere and are then bent back and travel towards the earth. The particular property of short waves of the kind used for long-distance broadcasting service is that they can travel for great distances in a series of hops in the space between the spherical earth and ionosphere, generally passing through the lower layer, being bent back to earth by the upper region, passing through the lower layer again on the return path and repeating the process by being again reflected at the earth's surface. At each passage through the lower ionised layer, the wavelength is increased. It follows, therefore, that—from this point

of view—the shortest wavelength is the most effective.

SHOULDN'T BE TOO SHORT.

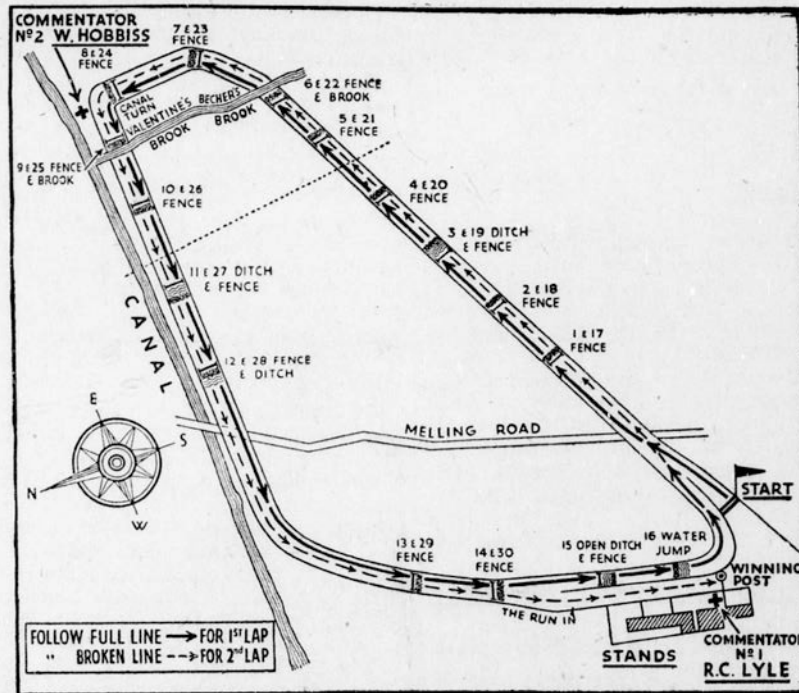
On the other hand, the reflecting or bending properties of the upper region of the ionosphere are less for the shorter wavelengths until a certain limit of wavelength is reached, below which, bending will not take place and the waves escape into space. From this other point of view, therefore, the wave must not be too short. Compromises have to be accepted, and in practice the best wavelength to use depends on the time of day season of the year, position in the cycle of solar activity, and other factors. As a very rough guide, it may be said that the shorter waves travel better in daylight and the longer ones during darkness, and that during the summer shorter waves are used than during the winter. To take the two extremes, the longest wave available for a broadcasting service (50 metres) must be used for transmission at midnight in midwinter and the shortest wave (about 14 metres) for transmission at midday in mid-summer. The compromise must further take into account the conditions obtaining over the whole of the track to be covered by the waves, since midday at Daventry in mid-winter is midnight at, say, Wellington, New Zealand, in mid-summer.

Experience shows that conditions are generally much more reliable on transmission paths which run north and south, for example Daventry to South Africa, and Daventry to South America, than they are on east and west transmission paths. The greatest unreliability is experienced when the route lies in the region of the magnetic poles. It is for this reason that very variable conditions are experienced for transmission to Canada, particularly when it takes place at night and the path is all in darkness.

Proximity to the North magnetic pole appears to cause very large variations, which are not experienced when transmission paths run only slightly further away from it. There is, in fact, a marked difference between transmission from Daventry to New York and Daventry to Montreal.

WHY DIFFERENT WAVELENGTHS?

From what I have said about the wave-length depending on the light and darkness over the transmission path, it follows that the wavelengths have to be carefully chosen for each schedule of routine transmissions, and of course—for each special transmission. To illustrate this point



The Grand National Course.

by two extreme examples: transmission at midday to South Africa, when the whole of the path is in daylight, requires a relatively short wave. GSG on about 17 metres has been used when we have given a special transmission to South Africa at this time, and there are indications that a shorter wave still—say GSH or GSI, approximately 13 metres—would give even better results, assuming, of course, that listeners have receivers which are equally efficient on both wavebands.

TRANSMITTING TO INDIA.

At the other extreme, let us take transmission to Canada at midnight in mid-winter. The whole of the path is in darkness, and we find it necessary to use the longest wave we have—namely GSA or GSL, approximately 50 metres. Indeed, a year or two ago in the period of minimum sunspot activity, 50 metres was not long enough, and reception often faded out completely in Canada during transmission V in mid-winter. A wavelength of 70-80 metres would have been of great use to us during this period, if there had been some wavelength available for broadcasting in this part of the spectrum.

The lengthening of the best received wavelength as darkness approaches will, of course, be obvious to anyone who has any considerable experience of short-wave reception. The schedules of transmission from Daventry show this immediately. Transmitting to India—for example—we start in Transmission III at 2 p.m. G.M.T. with 16 metres at the equinoxes. Nineteen metres is used at the same time. After about an hour's transmission we take off 16 metres and put on 25. In the winter time we start with 19 and 25 then take off 19 and put on 31 metres.

I think I ought to emphasise

THE GRAND NATIONAL

Big Racing Event To Be Broadcast

This week a running commentary on the Grand National by Mr. R. C. Lyle and Mr. W. Hobbiss will be broadcast in all Empire transmissions. The Grand National is one of the comparatively few sporting events which have attained world-wide fame. The course measures four miles, 856 yards, and in 1934 Golden Miller covered this distance in 9 minutes 20 seconds, while in 1935 Reynolds took only one second longer.

The Grand National dates from 1839 and is recognised as one of the stiffest tests to which any horse can be subjected in a sporting event.

The race will be broadcast at the following times: Transmission 1, Saturday, March 28, at 7-15 a.m. G.M.T., Transmission 2, Saturday, March 28, at 11 a.m. G.M.T., Transmission 3, Friday, March 27, at 2-30 p.m. G.M.T., Transmission 4, Friday March 27, at 6-20 p.m. G.M.T., Transmission 5, Saturday, March 28, at 12-05 a.m. G.M.T., Transmission 6, Saturday, March 28, at 3 a.m. G.M.T.

that the wavelength used at Daventry are chosen with a view to giving the best reception over the transmission path to the area which we are trying to serve. Listeners sometimes write to us and say that they are receiving another short-wave station, on—say—17 metres, perhaps from the other side of the world, better than Daventry on 31 metres at a certain time of the day, and suggest that if we used 17 metres they would get equally good reception from Daventry. It is, of course, certain that they would not, since the path from Daventry may be in totally different conditions of light and darkness from the path between the other station and the point of reception. A concrete example comes from South Africa, where during the evenings, a 17-metre station in the U.S.A. is well heard. It was suggested that Daventry should use 17 metres. Now the track from New York to South Africa is mostly in daylight or twilight at this time, but the path from Daventry to South Africa is in darkness, so that the wavelength of 17 metres is too short to use for Daventry.

It will follow from what I have said about the longer wavelengths being used when transmission is in darkness that transmission over a path which is partly in light and partly in darkness, partly in summer and partly in winter, will need a wavelength which is a sort of compromise.

If we consider as daylight waves 19 metres and below, and as night waves 31 metres and above we can take it that in practice 25 metres is often suitable for transmission over paths which are neither one thing nor the other. For a large part of the year we therefore use 25 metres for transmission to Australia and New Zealand.

I hope to have something more to say on this interesting subject of the propagation of short waves at a later date.

(To Be Continued.)

Moscow Calling!

Varied Fare To Be Broadcast In English

The following are the timings of broadcasts in English from Radio Centre, Moscow, for the first ten days of April:—

Wave lengths: 1724, 50 and 25. Times: Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12 midnight Moscow time, (2-30 a.m. Indian time) on 1724 and 50 metres simultaneously. Sunday on 25 metres only at 2 p.m. M.T., 4-30 p.m. Indian time and 6 p.m. M.T. 8-30 p.m. Indian time, Wednesday on 25 metres only at 2 p.m. M.T. 4-30 p.m. Indian time.

APRIL 1ST TO 10TH. WEDNESDAY.—1st 2-30 a.m. Indian time on 1724 and 50 m. simultaneously 4-30 p.m. on 25 m. only.

1. Some Songs of Soviet Aviation: Ten Minutes for Youth. A Factory Aviation Club. 2. A Stroll in Moscow. 3. News, weather.

4. Soviet Opinion and World Affairs—A Weekly Review. FRIDAY.—3rd 2-30 a.m. Indian time on 1724 and 50 m. simultaneously.

1. How Malaria is being stamped out in the Soviet Union. 2. Moscow's Public Gardens—talk by Margaret Smith. 3. Ten Minutes for Women Listeners: Maggie Jordan will answer questions.

4. News, weather, music, etc. SUNDAY.—5th 2-30 a.m. Indian time on 1724 and 50 m. simultaneously 4-30 and 8-30 p.m. on 25 m. only.

1. Review of the Week. 2. Listeners' Questions and Answers.

3. News Bulletin. MONDAY.—6th 2-30 a.m. Indian time on 1724 and 50 m. simultaneously.

1. Some Music from Russian Operas. 2. The Work of the Moscow Geological Institute by Frida Tustin.

3. News, weather, etc. WEDNESDAY.—8th on 1724 and 50m. simultaneously 4-30 p.m. on 25 m. only.

1. How the Soviet Union and its Constituent Republics get the money for Social Services. 2. Glimpse of the Future: By changing the waterways of the USSR, the Crimea will become tropical and Kazakhstan will become the world's greatest centre for copper, lead and zinc.

3. News, weather, music, etc. Soviet opinion and world affairs—a weekly review.

FRIDAY.—10th 2-30 a.m. Indian time on 1724 and 50 metres simultaneously.

1. Songs by the Choir of the Foreign Workers' Club. Meeting of Foreign Workers at the microphone. 2. News, weather, etc.

Afghanistan To Have An Up-to-Date Radio System

Five Transmitters To Be Set Up Shortly At Kabul And Other Places

KABUL. (By Mail.)

An index to Afghanistan's modernisation is provided by her growing interest in wireless as revealed by the plans for wireless extension during the year.

The Afghan Government has placed a contract with Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company for the supply and erection of five wireless stations and Marconi's representative, Mr. G. J. Boome, has already arrived in Kabul and selected sites.

UP-TO-DATE SYSTEM.

The most powerful of the stations will be situated near Kabul. Four others at Maimana, Khanabad, Deh Zangi, and Khost, will link up, respectively, the Northern, North-Eastern, Central and Southern parts of the Kingdom with each other and with the capital.

The Kabul station, which will be able to transmit messages to stations all over the world and receive messages direct, will complete an up-to-date system of wireless communication for Afghanistan which, it is expected, will lead to important developments in her future commercial and social relations.

NEWS SERVICE.

A special feature of the new arrangements will be the reception at Kabul, direct from London, of "Reuters" news service. At present world news are delayed on account of having to come by congested land-lines but wireless will mean that Kabul will be able to keep in immediate touch with international affairs.

The new installation is expected to be ready by October this year, and Mr. Boome, who has

been entrusted with the work, has started a training school for the operators.

TECHNICAL DETAILS. The following technical details concerning the proposed wireless stations have been supplied by Mr. Boome.

The Kabul station will be fitted with a short-wave transmitter of the Marconi SWB. 11 type, suitable for the transmission of telegraphy and telephony, and two receiving installations, one of the Marconi R.C. 52 type and the other of the R.C. 28 type.

The Marconi SWB. 11 transmitter covers wave range of 15-80 metres with an output of 5-6 kilowatts on telegraphy, and 3-4 kilowatts on telephony, to the aerial feeders.

The receiving and transmitting sites will be separate, and will be about 10 miles from the City of Kabul, and connected by land lines with the central telegraph office in Kabul for the control of the wireless stations.

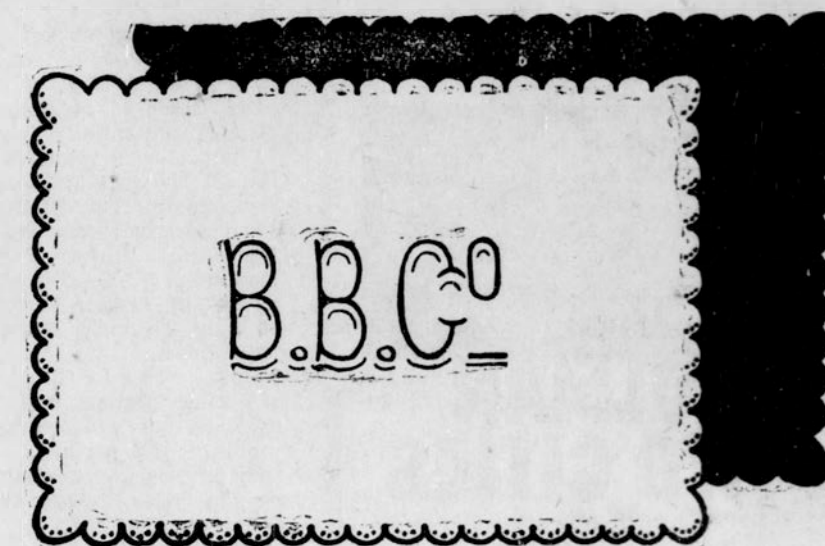
At Maimana, Khanabad, Khost, and De Zangi, Marconi S84 transmitters and R.C. 28 receivers will be installed. These installations will be used for 'international communication—A. P.

NEW VICEROY TO BE HEARD ON RADIO

Linlithgow Will Speak At Farewell Banquet

The Marquis of Linlithgow, the Viceroy-Designate of India, was the guest of honour at a banquet held under the auspices of the Royal Empire Society, last night. Lord Zetland, the Secretary of State for India, presided. Speeches by the Viceroy-Designate and the Secretary of State will be broadcast from the B.B.C. Empire Station in Transmission 4 at 9-5 p.m. G.M.T. and again in Transmission 3 to-day at 3-45 p.m. G.M.T.

EVERYONE SAYS NICE!



But not only "Nice" in name. In flavour and taste Britannia's "Nice" Biscuits are in a class by themselves.

BRITANNIA BISCUIT COMPANY LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF 33 VARIETIES

50% Discount for March Only.

YOU CAN STIMULATE & STRENGTHEN YOUR ORGANS & DUCTLESS GLANDS

WITHOUT INJECTING OR EATING ANIMAL GLANDS

Nature comes to you in the form of

Kiran Jawani

(MEANS YOUTH RAYS)

which is a preparation without any animal gland or serum yet it stimulates and strengthens all vital organs and glands by which they secrete such substances which surely and permanently rejuvenate. All powers begin to increase. All debilitating diseases will be cured; disabilities will be overcome; health, vigour and vitality will be yours. Price Rs. 4/- for 100 pills and Re. 1/- for 24 pills.

Last year I used your Kiran Jawani. It did me much good. Please send 200 pills more of Kiran Jawani (Ram Das Khosla, T.B.I., E. B. Ry. Kathar (Pune)).

It has done me much good. It is really a wonderful preparation and it has proved very useful for many mental and physical complaints. (Mohd. Dildar Hussain Qureshi, British Military Hospital, Rawalpindi).

I have used your Kiran Jawani and found it a sovereign and most efficacious remedy for general debility, Spermatorrhoea and loss of mahood. Retd. Deputy Supdt. Shahpur City.

HUNDREDS OF SUCH UNSOLICITED LETTERS

Manager Amritdhara Pharmacy, No. 6 LAHORE.

SOCIALIST PARTY EXECUTIVE MEETING

BOMBAY, March 24.
The General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party announces that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Party will be held at Lucknow on April 6 and the succeeding days.—United Press

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-DAY! CAPITOL

To-day and To-morrow
at 6-30 p. m. only!

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF RAGINI DEVI

(of INTERNATIONAL fame)



and HER COMPANY OF

14 INDIAN DANCERS 14

and MUSICIANS 14

with

GOPINATH

(Gifted TRAVANCORE Dancer)

IN

TRADITIONAL

INDIAN DANCES

(from MYTH and FESTIVAL)

PRICES: Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9.

To-day At 4 & 10 P.M.

PICTURE PROGRAMME

"ANGKOR"

1001 WILD ANIMAL THRILLS!

Usual Cinema Prices.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 4, 1992
Muslim: Mohurram 2, 1354
Parsi: Meher 22, 1305
Hightide: 1-39 14-25
Lowtide: 7-47 20-18
Sunrise: 6h 38m
Sunset: 6h 51m
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Women's Council:
Bridge and Mahjong Drive in aid of
the Umerkhadi Rescue Home, P. V.
M. Gymkhana, 10-30 a.m.
Social Service League: Silver Jubilee
Prize Distribution, Mr. C. B. Mehta
presiding, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall,
5-30 p.m.

Friday, March 27.

S. S. 'Comorin' with mails from Lon-
don of the 17th instant due at 4-0
a.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Saturday, March 28.

S. S. 'Mooltan' with English mails
sails at 1-0 p.m.
Bombay Races: Spring Meeting, Fifth
Day.

Monday, March 30.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.

Tuesday, March 31.

Ram Navmi, Public Holiday. Banks
closed.
Bombay Races: Spring Meeting, Last
Day.

Wednesday, April 1.

Municipal Corporation 5-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Angkor". Daily at 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"A Tale of Two Cities".
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Devdas". Daily at 4, 6-30
and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Music Is Magic". Time as
usual.

EXCELSIOR—"The Informer." Daily
at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Ultimatum". Daily at 3-15,
8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen." Daily at
3-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Savitri." Daily at 3-15,
8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at
3-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Maid of the Moun-
tain." Daily at 3-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

LAXMI—"Dharmatma." Daily at 3-15,
8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Dil-ki-Pyaz." Daily at 3,
8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Daily at
3-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PATHE—"One-Way Ticket." Daily at
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Bonnie Scotland." Daily at
6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

REGAL—"Come out of the Pantry."
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROYAL—"Snehata." Daily at 3-15, 8-0
and 10-45 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Desirable."
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Three Muske-
teers." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Soldier's Sweetheart."
Time as usual.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Under the auspices of the Journalists
Association of India there will be a
gathering of Journalists at Cornaglia's
(Esplanade Road) on Sunday the 29th
instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sir
Stanley Reed will give an address to
Journalists. Non-members who desire
to participate in the function are re-
quested to communicate with the Hon.
Secretary of the Association, C/o "The
Bombay Chronicle," Fort.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to
the notice appearing in the Public No-
tifications Column.

PUBLIC LECTURE CANCELLED

As Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta had
to leave Bombay for Karachi, his lec-
ture already published in the printed
programme for 27th instant at the
Wilson College Hall has been cancell-
ed.

'G' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the Coun-
cil of Management of the 'G' Ward
District Congress Committee will be
held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. in
the Committee's Office.

EDUCATION WEEK AT ANDHERI

The First Education Week will be
held to-day (Thursday) from 9-30 a.m.
to 5-30 p.m. at Gazdar Hall, Andheri.
Mr. V. D. Ghate, District Inspector,
Bombay Division will open the ses-
sion; and Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secre-
tary, Municipal Schools Committee,
Bombay will preside.

SENTINEL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

The Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd.,
which has been established in the year
1934 at Bombay, with an influential
Board of Directors, consisting of lead-
ing Merchants, and Millowners of Bom-
bay and Ahmedabad, has secured a
business of about Rs. 15 lakhs in the
very first year, and business in the
second current year is also progressing.

With a view to further expansion of
business, the Company has opened its
Agency Office for Maharashtra at Poo-
na. The opening ceremony was per-
formed on the 18th instant, at the
office of the Company at Vyanakesh
Bhuvan, Laxmi Road, Mr. Kalyan-
bhai Zaveri, the Company's Managing
Director, Mr. Maganlal Shah one of
the Directors, Mr. Fakirchand Keshari-
chand Shroff and Prominent merchants
B. E. S. T. Company who partici-
pated in the staging of the drama and
made a special mention of the great
amount of help rendered by Mr. R. D.
Kanga, the President of the B. E. S.
T. Sports Club and Mr. A. H. Khan.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The Bandra Band Fund was re-
organised on 12th March 1913,
when a committee representative
of all communities with Mr. E. G.
Turner as Patron, Dr. D. A.
D'Monte as President, Mr. H. R.
Michael as Hony. Treasurer and
Mr. J. P. D'Mello as Hony. Secre-
tary was appointed to collect funds
and to take the necessary mea-
sures to provide music for the
Public of Bandra.

This Band Fund has done very
active service, and for the last
23 years was able to give occasion-
al Band performances at the
Bandra Point. The committee
thanks the public for its generous
response and is indebted to the
Bandra Municipality for erecting
a Bandstand at a cost of Rs.
4,000 and the reclaiming of the
large area of land round the
Bandstand. Some time back
I wrote about this sea-wall that
had been built. Well this was one
of the improvements that was
undertaken to aid the Band Fund
the cost of which was borne by
the Bandra Municipality.

RAGINI DEVI AND GOPINATH

Dance Recital At The Capitol

(By Our Art Critic)

Srimati Ragini Devi's name is
not altogether new to the dance
enthusiasts in this city. Nearly
three years ago she aroused
here popular interest
in her work. But three
years have been a long pe-
riod. Many events of decis-
ive importance to the dance world
have happened in the interval.
And it was only natural that her
programme at the Capitol should
have brought an appreciable num-
ber of those who were curious to
know and note its new items.

Both the orchestra and the
number of artists in her company
have been enlarged. Although
the back cloth was simple the li-
ghting by L. Skvirsky was care-
fully schemed. The programme
opened with a Kathakali prelude
entitled "Laxmi Narayan." The
"Yuvana Dance" revealed Rashi-
da Begum—a new aspirant to
dance fame.

"Radha-Krishna" the dust
dance by Ragini Devi and Gopi-
nath contained graceful incidents.
There were occasions however,
when Gopinath seemed to be less
happy with the technique evi-
dently unfamiliar to him.

"Udayanam" by Ragini Devi
was a series of gestures and poses
expressing in Kathakali terms
the feelings and sentiment of a
young woman in a garden.

Gopinath's "Hunter's Dance"
was indisputably the outstanding
event of the evening. Music ges-
ture movement had meaning.
Gopinath interpreted with dis-

ciplined virility the full range of
the close-knit theme. It deserved
the cheer with which it was
spontaneously responded.

"Garuda Dance" by Gopinath
had the same force and logic of
movement. But those who had
seen Gopinath's "Garuda" pre-
viously missed some of the beauty
of the rhythmic line and clarity
of gestures. The costume seemed
to be the obstacle.

"Marwari Dance" was the best
of Ragini Devi's items on the
programme. Music, lighting and
the dance were coherent. It is a
pity however, that Srimati Ragini
Devi should sing her dances. The
much better alternative already
successful on the stage is to al-
low the orchestra chorus to sing.

"Shiva-Parvati Dance-Drama"
was obviously the most ambitious
project. The group dance contain-
ed "Shringar Kreedha" danced by
the new comers Jaya-Shanker and
Rashida Begum. "Ananda Tan-
dava" by Gopinath. "Lasya" by
Ragini Devi and "Aikya Nrityam"
by Ragini Devi and a slight acci-
dent to Gopinath disturbed the
continuity. But it was soon re-
stored. It was delightful to
watch Gopinath in the denoue-
ment again, the denouement of
"Aikya Nrityam".

There will be a change of pro-
gramme to-day. The dances at
the Capitol will terminate to-
morrow. Therefore there is still
opportunity to witness the new
items in the Ragini Devi! reper-
toire.

HAJIS RETURN TO INDIA

BOMBAY, March 25.

The first batch of Hajees (pil-
grims to Mecca) is returning to
India by S. S. Islami, which is due
in Bombay on the 27th instant.
The steamer is carrying about
1,500 passengers.

The Islami will be followed by
S. S. Akbar, which left Jeddah on
24th March and which is expected
here on or about April 5. This pil-
grim ship will first call at Karachi
and then come to Bombay.—A.P.

RAMNAVAMI CELEBRATION

The South Indian residents of World
commenced the celebration of the Sri
Ramnavami Festival on Tuesday the
24th instant, and it will last for a
week. There will be regular Bajana
the whole week from 8 to 10-30 p.m.
by good songsters from Mysore. It is
proposed to have a dinner party on
the last day.

ACCEPTANCE OF TENDERS

At a meeting of the Trustees of the
Port of Bombay held on Tuesday, the
24th instant, the tender of the Sri
Swastika brand Portland cement for
repair and maintenance works, and of
Mr. Bomanji Dhunibhai for the sup-
ply of labour for clearing and paint-
ing Port Trust plant and vessels, dur-
ing 1936-37, were accepted. The tender
of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co.
was accepted for the construction of a
150-ton coal barge required to replace
an old barge.

DRAMA IN AID OF SAFETY FIRST

On the night of Tuesday the 24th
instant, the well-known epic drama
"Harischandra" was staged in the
Victoria Theatre by the Best
Traffic Staff, in aid of the education-
al work which the Safety First Asso-
ciation of India has been conducting
in the schools of Bombay. There was
a large gathering present.

At the close of the first scene, Mr.
A. S. Trollop, the General Manager of
the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd., and the
President of the Bombay Branch of
the Safety First Association of India
made a short speech. Mr. Trollop
said the good work the Association has
been doing in Bombay and elsewhere
and thanked the audience for having
responded to his appeal for financial
help. He also thanked the staff of the
B. E. S. T. Company who partici-
pated in the staging of the drama and
made a special mention of the great
amount of help rendered by Mr. R. D.
Kanga, the President of the B. E. S.
T. Sports Club and Mr. A. H. Khan.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY AND GONDAL LOAN

An expenditure of Rs. 23,232-3-0
is incurred by the Bombay Munici-
pality over the tender of loan of
Rs. 19 lacs of H. H. the Maharaja
of Gondal which the munici-
pality accepted in January last.
The stamp duty alone absorbed
Rs. 19,000. Advertisement and
printing charges came to Rs.
3,044-11-0 while brokerage came
to Rs. 1,187-8-0.

The municipality however re-
ceived on the loan Rs. 57,000 by
way of premium.

The Standing Committee ap-
proved of the items of expendi-
ture on Wednesday.

Thief Gets 15 Months' R. I.

(From Our Correspondent)
Vile Parle, Wednesday.
Sakharan, a deporter from Bombay
was convicted and sentenced to 15
months' rigorous imprisonment, by the
City Magistrate of Bandra, Mr. Naik,
for being involved in a theft case on
the Tajpatri Road, Vile Parle on the
midnight of the 19th ultimo.

It will be recalled that the accused
was found heavily drunk by the Vile
Parle police on the 20th ultimo, and
was arrested on suspicion of being a
questionable character a wrist watch
which was subsequently identified by
Mr. Dinkerrai Oza as being his was
found on his person. He was prose-
cuted for the contravention of the de-
portation order also and was sentenced
as above.

His alleged accomplice having been
arrested a few days ago is awaiting
his trial before the same Magistrate.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails from Lamsu, Mombasa, Ibo,
Chindri, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tan-
ganyika, Quilmane, Mozambique, Beira and
L. Marquis per s.s. "Takiwa" will be
accepted at the General Post Office up
to 12 noon on Wednesday the 1st pro-
ximo.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Re-
union, Madagascar Ports, Natal Cape
Colony and other places in South Afri-
ca will also be forwarded by this stea-
mer.

Super-subscribed mails for Jeddah (Hed-
jaz) per s.s. "Islami" will be accepted
at the General Post Office upto 9 a.m.
on Monday the 30th instant.

Super-subscribed mails for Singapore,
Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Morrone"
will be accepted at the General
Post Office upto 10 a.m. on Thursday,
the 26th instant.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lieut. General Sir William, Bartho-
lomew, Lieut. C. E. P. Chauvel and
Mr. W. L. O'B. Stallard arrived at
Government House on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay received
the Hon. Sardar Shri Jaganath Maha-
raj Pandit and the Thakore of Ker-
wada at Government House on Wed-
nesday.

Lady Brabourne presiding at the An-
nual General Meeting of the Indian
Red Cross Society at Government
House on Wednesday.

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar and
Staff Officer and Mr. C. G. Freke
lunched at Government House on Wed-
nesday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with
Major Yate and Officers of the Dur-
ham Light Infantry Colaba on Wed-
nesday.

ANDHRA CLAIM A SEPARATE PROVINCE

At a meeting held under the aus-
pices of the Andhra Association, Kaly-
an, on the 24th instant to celebrate
the "Telugu New Year's Day" the fol-
lowing resolution was unanimously
passed: "This meeting of members
of the Andhra Association and Lib-
rary Kalyan, requests the Government
to grant a separate Andhra Province
which is a long standing claim of
Andhra."
"This meeting also requests the Go-
vernment not to include majority of
Telugu speaking portions of the Gan-
jam district such as Parlakimidi Ta-
luka etc. into the New Orissa Pro-
vince."

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

Council President

With three men in the running
for the Presidentship of the Bom-
bay Legislative Council, the mem-
bers will make their choice, to-day.
During the last few days, endless
negotiations, formulas, schemes ar-
rangements, canvassing, became
the fashion in the Council Hall,
and much of the excitement had
died down by Wednesday noon,
when the nominations of Dr. B. R.
Ambedkar, Mr. Hussein M. Ra-
himtoola and Rao Bahadur N. E.
Navle were finally made. Now the
several groups have got down to
brass tacks, evolving agreed for-
mulas. Of course, it is assumed
that Government will stand by
the non-Brahmin party, to which
Minister Kambl and Deputy Presi-
dent Navle belong. The Euro-
pean group in the Council are sup-
porting Mr. Rahimtoola, but the
European members are generally
shrewd tacticians and they may
play their cards skillfully in the
second round, after one candidate
is eliminated in the three-corner-
ed fight. Dr. Ambedkar has the
backing of the Nationalist Party
and a few "unattached" members,
but he suffers from the handicap
of entering the field rather late.
Otherwise with enough time on
hand to tighten up the loose
strings, there would have been little
doubt of his success. Considering
the present parties in the Council,

any candidate has to secure the
official support, which alone would
bring him success.

Honorary Magistrates

"If Government appoint the best
available men they may rest as-
sured that the magistracy will
continue to give of its best." This
is not the criticism of a national-
ist press but of Mr. G. L. Winter-
botham, the President of the Hon-
orary Presidency Magistrates,
who at the annual dinner given in
honour of the Governor on Tues-
day night at the Willington
Sports Club, repeated what the
public press has been saying for a
long time past regarding the se-
lection of J.P.'s and Honorary Ma-
gistrates. Not all magistrates and
J.P.'s are men who do de-
serve the honour. There are not a
few among them who are there
merely because they command in-
fluence at the Secretariat. Owing
to the slack and unsatisfactory
methods of selecting men
to dispense justice, in some se-
ctions of the public the honorary
magistrates have, rightly or wrong-
ly, earned the sobriquet of "An-
nary Magistrates" and it is time
Government took the warning of
Mr. Winterbotham to remove this
impression and revised the whole
list of the honorary magistrates
retaining the names of only those
who deserve to be there.

E-ZI-T-ZI

(See This Space To-morrow)

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.

Timing At Victoria Terminus.

Trains Arr. Dep. H.M. H.M.

Madras Mail 6 00 22 00

Peshawar and Luck-
now Express 6 15 23 00

Calcutta Mail via
Nagpur 7 30 17 50

Calcutta Mail via
Chheoki 8-20 21 45

Madras Express 10 15 13 55

Deccan Queen 10 25 17 15

Punjab Mail 10 45 18 50

Poona Mail 11 40 15 30

Nagpur Express 13 35 22 10

Poona Fast Passenger 16 50 11 50

Poona Express 19 30 8 15

Allahabad Express 20 10 7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Timing At Bombay Central.

Mail, Express and Passenger
trains in force from 1-10-1935.

Trains Arr. Dep. H.M. H.M.

Ahmedabad Passenger 5 45 13 25

Delhi Express 6 10 22 00

Gujarat Mail 7 00 20 25

Kathliwar Mail 7 50 21 45

Frontier Mail on
Saturdays 8 40 —

Ahmedabad Passenger 14 20 22 15

Kathliwar Express 19 05 8 45

Baroda Passenger 21 19 8 55

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1936

MOMENTOUS DECISIONS

The Congress Working Committee, which carried on its deliberations at Delhi for about three days, concluded its business on Tuesday and will meet again at Lucknow on the 7th and 8th April. In accordance with Babu Rajendra Prasad's suggestion to publish at once the more important draft resolutions to be placed before the subjects Committee so as to give the public, ample time to consider them, the Committee is understood to have formulated its decisions on the vital question of the future programme of the Congress though it has postponed decision on the question of acceptance of offices. It seems, however, definite that the Committee urges the Congress to contest the elections under the new Constitution and to secure more direct control over its representatives in the councils than has been attempted so far. Thus the powers of nomination of candidates for the provincial legislatures are, it is understood, to be vested in the Provincial Congress Committees, subject to the approval of the Working Committee, which will exercise many of the functions of the present Central Parliamentary Board. The Board, we expect, will not be altogether dispensed with. It is necessary to settle a number of details about the day-to-day work of the Councils within the four corners of the general policy outlined by the Working Committee. The new system will secure greater harmony between the Congress and its representatives in the Councils. And this fact will also secure a fuller measure of support from the public to the entire Council policy of the Congress.

No Irrevocable Step

As regards the controversy about office, the press reports so far available are somewhat conflicting. One Associated Press message says that the Working Committee "rules out the acceptance of Ministerial offices." But a later message from the same source states: "With reference to the news that the Congress Working Committee do not favour acceptance of office under the new reforms, the position seems to be that such a procedure may not rule out the possibility of their putting into offices such ministries as may work under their direction. It seems that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has impressed on the Committee that world opinion looked to the Congress not to lower its ideas and that, having proclaimed that the new reforms were not worth looking at, they could not declare themselves in favour of acceptance of office, also that at any rate it would be politically wise to make this declaration against acceptance of office and later on, if the circumstances so directed, they could change their course of

action." It appears the Working Committee would not take any irrevocable step in this matter. In so two possible courses were before them: (1) declaring now for acceptance, with provision for a change of policy under stress of circumstances, and (2) beginning with non-acceptance with provision for a change in the light of experience.

United Front

Important as is the question of Councils, far more important is that of a programme of mass action in the country. And it is most gratifying to learn that the Working Committee has outlined a programme which will ensure that hereafter peasants and labourers will take their full share in the shaping of the Congress policy, participate in the Congress movement in large numbers and that a separate committee will be set up to devise means of organizing this movement all over the country, making the Congress a joint front of all anti-imperialist elements in the country and suggesting the revision of the Congress Constitution. We shall await with great interest the details of this programme and trust it will stimulate the prosecution of the present constructive programme of the Congress, including the promotion of village industries, and the removal of untouchability. The new programme of work for the peasants and the workers should supplement the present one and should be particularly capable of impressing upon the poor people that their essential economic interests are alike all the country over and that they should follow only such leaders as would safeguard those interests, irrespective of their creed. We trust, too, that the new programme will end the schisms and squabbles in the Congress itself and help it to present a solid united front against all the forces hindering the nation's march to complete independence. One of the draft resolutions defines none too soon India's attitude towards an imperialist War. The most moving of the draft resolutions is that which refers to the widespread and intensive suppression of civil and, in many instances, of personal liberties—suppression unprecedented since the happenings of 1857—and points to it as the background to the new Constitution Act. The resolution rightly adds that the Congress recognizes no differentiation in personal, civil and democratic liberties in British India and Indian States. The whole country will endorse the reiteration of the determination of the Congress to face the situation with courage and fortitude and carry on the struggle till independence is achieved.

Islamic Research

Although the condition of the Muslims in this city is undeniably backward, there are signs, few and far between and yet definite, that they are trying to rouse themselves from their deep slumber and preparing to take their due share in the intellectual and political life of this country. Bombay is a dominantly commercial city. Still there has recently been a welcome and distinct revival of literary taste in it. One of the very few organizations working towards this end is the Islamic Research Association, the third annual report of which is just published. Founded in 1933 by a small group of enthusiasts, whose moving spirit was Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, it obtained in 1934 the powerful support of His Highness the Aga Khan, who in 1935 donated a sum of Rs. 1,000 and during his recent visit to India made that grant an annual one. The Aga Khan, at a special general meeting last year, strongly advocated the study of Islamic civilization, as an end in itself, not as a means to some other end. He put forward the original idea that "intellectual pleasure," the pleasure produced by the perusal of books embodying the results of critical research and mature scholarship, should be made common in India. This is what the Association aims at doing. Its object is the promotion of Islamic research in all its aspects. It has nothing to do with religious or political propaganda.

It addresses itself—to use the words of its original and challenging motto—to those who think. It is purely a research organization, and not only publishes works of value, but also aims at being an information bureau for every one who desires to study Islam and its culture dispassionately. Among its Fellows are some of the greatest of living Islamists, men of the stamp of Nicholson (Cambridge), Fischer (Leipzig), Wensinck (Leiden), Sulaiman Nadwi (Azamgarh), Kratchkovsky (Leningrad), and others. During its brief existence it has published five works, two of which are of the greatest value, 'Arab Navigation' by Syed Sulaiman Nadwi and 'Kalam al-Pir' by W. Ivanow. The first is written in Urdu and gives an account of the achievements of Islamic navigators. The second is a Persian text, with an English translation, giving accurate information regarding Persian Islam. But what interests us most is their projected translation of the 'Prolegomena' of Ibn Khaldun, the greatest philosophical historian of Islam. The 'Prolegomena' is considered his master-piece and the product of an acute and critical mind. It contains views which surprise us by their modernity. We look forward to the time when we shall have the pleasure of reviewing it. In the meanwhile the Association appeals for a wider appreciation of its efforts and for financial support, a two-fold appeal which we heartily endorse.

AIN-e-AKBARI

Monumental Hindi Translation

By UMASHANKAR DIKSHIT.

Ain-e-Akbari is one of the greatest works of the sixteenth century. It is divided into four big volumes, dealing with the household of Akbar and the Imperial Army, giving a detailed description of the Empire, an ethnology of Hindustan and an exhaustive collection of the sayings of the great monarch.

A Wonderful Treasure House "Ain" is a wonderful treasure-house full of expositions of profound philosophical verities, dissertations on innumerable subjects of great variety and delightful descriptions of contemporary facts and events of extraordinary literary and historical merit. It covers a vast field including such varied subjects as Vedas Smritis, Puranas, Ramayan, Mahabharat, Darshana Shastras, Jainism, Buddhism, philosophy of Charvak, Geography, Astronomy, Astrology, music, literature, 18 sciences, fairs and festivals, Sanskaras, accounts of foreigners coming into India, places of pilgrimage, forts and fortresses, division of India into provinces, districts and talukas and their areas, land revenue, distinctive history of each province, musicians, philosophers, physicians, games and entertainments, Chand-Mandal, rules of hunting, description of birds and beasts, the art of house-building, varieties of trees and plants, fruits, flowers, scents, prices of commodities, coins, precious metals, biographies of contemporary personalities, production of metals, painting and other fine arts.

Pundit Pande's Translation AIN-e-Akbari has been translated into English. But so far as I know there is no translation in any of the Indian languages. Pandit Ram Lal Pande, the well-known Hindi journalist of Calcutta, conceived the idea and took the definite resolution of translating this gigantic Persian work into Hindi. He collected the materials in 1928 and the translation was commenced in 1927. After nine years of painstaking and continuous work the translation was completed in 1935. The value of the translation has been considerably enhanced by addition of numerous footnotes giving references and explanations prepared after the most modern research system. A large number of attractive illustrations add to the charm of this epic translation.

The manuscript has been seen by many of the most reputed literary personalities of India, who have given opinions bestowing high tribute upon the excellence, correctness and literary beauty of the translation. Among these, the names of Dr. Bhagawandas, Sir Ross Masood, Principal Dhruv, Dr. Radhakund Mukerji, Sir Sha-fa-at Ahmed Khan, Dr. Ganganath Jha, Sir Abdur Rahim, Dr. Ishwar Prasad, Dr. Beni Prasad and Dr. Ramprasad Tripathi are specially noteworthy.

Wanted Support In print, the translation is calculated to cover over 3,000 pages of royal octavo. Its printing at once, therefore, constituted a problem presenting financial difficulties which appeared almost insuperable. Acting on the advice of friends like Pt. Sunderlal, Pandit Ram Lal Pande decided to publish the whole work in 50 volumes of 64 pages each as a quarterly publication. Thus with the help of a few patrons two volumes have been published. Up to now 17 patrons have been enlisted among whom may be mentioned the names of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, His Highness Maharaja Santram-pur (Gujarat) and His Highness Nawab Saheb Balasahr.

Any one can become a patron by paying Rs. 100/- in a lump sum. Each patron will be entitled to receive all the 50 parts of the AIN-e-Akbari as published. Besides the names of all the patrons will be printed at the end of the book. The price of each copy has been fixed at Rs. 2/- and thus every patron will nearly get back his money in the shape of the volumes of the AIN. But, what is much more important, every patron will by his timely assistance ensure the publication of such a monumental work of great abiding value. It would be a pity and a shame if a work of such value were to remain unpublished for want of right appreciation and public spirit amongst us.

Promoting Hindu-Muslim Understanding In the opinion of those who have read the manuscript, the publication of the AIN-e-Akbari in Hindi ought to lead to a better and more abiding understanding between Hindus and Muslims. It will certainly enrich Hindi which is going to be the "lingua franca" of (Continued on page 10, col. 5.)

The Old World Grows Older

Thanks To War

By
ANDREAS LATZKO

The writer of this article is a distinguished European novelist at present exiled from his homeland. His book, "Men in War", brought out in the United States and other countries shortly after the beginning of the World War, was the outstanding pioneer in a long series of volumes exposing realistically the actual conditions faced by the soldiers in the belligerent armies. A sensitive observer, as well as a passionate defender of peace and human liberty, Latzko in this article intimately reveals the mental processes he has gone through since childhood, thus giving in a human way his spiritual reaction to the impact of war and preparedness for war on civilisation and culture.

The word "war" was an absolutely foreign term to my generation. Of course, like every European child, I learned to be proud of conquerors. We, too, were Jingoists; the history of my native Hungary was crammed into our heads as an heroic epic; and the glory of kings long in their graves filled us with pride because they repelled the onslaught of the Turks or some other powerful foe. But at the same time such words as Heroism, War, Bloody Triumphs and Defeats were concepts of a past long since dead. "War" was part of ancient history, an exhibit in a museum.

We were living in an age of technical miracles that eliminated time and space. The railroad train which to-day stood in Constantinople would be in Paris in less than three days. Side by side in the windows of the book-stores stood the classics of all European literature from the Boulevard des Italiens, the Newsky Prospect, the fog-en-shrouded streets of London—Tolstoy, Turgeniev, Dostoevsky, Dickens, Thackeray, Maupassant, Zola and Sardou. We lived together with all European peoples, well acquainted with their ways of thinking and their peculiarities.

Wars in other parts of the world, among the backward and illiterate people in the Balkans or in the Far East, left us cold. The possibility of a general slaughter in Europe, of a revival of the ambition to shoot, to French waders, Italian gondoliers, or the poor Russian peasants, of the desire to be superior in the art of murdering—I swear, that not one of the sixty young men, who graduated with me, ever dreamed of the possibility of such a relapse. Even during my year of military service, a furtive and bored smile

always greeted an officer who spoke of the coming "emergency".

The Terrible Moment

Never have I forgotten the terrible moment, when in the evening of August 1st, 1914 I returned from a visit to one of the suburbs of Munich. At the foot of the stairs leading to the little suburban station there glowed a dim electric bulb. Suddenly out of the darkness there emerged the gleaming blade of a bayonet. A man in civilian clothes, wearing only a band around his arm, was protecting the railroad tracks, ready to run his sharp steel blade through any Frenchman's breast who might try to dynamite the railroad tracks and cut the arteries of Europe.

All the horrors of the next four years were only stronger or weaker recurrences of that first tremendous earthquake, which with one blow tumbled in a heap, the whole "world of culture" in which I had lived for the last 38 years. The first bayonet thrust cut the navel cord that still tied me to youth, progress and the world at large. As though only superficially glued together, spiritually united Europe fell apart into its bloody and hacked component parts. Once more the barbarous past had won, who knows for how long.

Things were to happen entirely differently from what the few of us, who considered this only a passing intoxication, a tragic error, tried to make ourselves and others believe. Surely the differences between the period preceding and that during the war was as terrific as a tumble into a bottomless pit. All those things which the community of cultural nations had produced for a common purpose—railroad tracks, wires, airplanes and radio waves

—were turned into tomahawks, spears and arrows.

Instead of healing and helping, the aim now was to kill. Blood-thirsty, sadistic vandals in the taverns and street cars told with savage pride of drowned, suffocated, hacked-up fellow humans. Under brilliant arc lights a million individuals read with eager joy of the number of corpses made in the most recent mass-murder. They would have knocked down and trampled to death everyone, who would have dared to intimate that he had not been washed back with them to the savage and cruel Age of the Migrations.

A Four Year Nightmare

And yet I lived through all the horrors of this sudden transformation. As though shot from a cannon up to the moon I kept my thoughts to myself, covered lonely in the immense factories whose products hurried healthy, strong humans into the air and tore them to pieces as though the different colours of their flags and uniforms had turned them into dangerous vermin.

Who at that time would have believed the prophecy, that even worse times were to come? Whenever one tried to hide, there was no hiding place, where the horror of squirming human bugs, impaled upon barbed wire entanglements, did not grip the human heart.

A four-year nightmare, and yet, despite all its gruesomeness, only a kind of imprisonment, from which a liberating peace slowly rising in a distant dawn would free us. However thick the walls of the prison, however heavy the bars, the eye was steadily turned toward this barely visible light of hope. Finally the walls would have to burst, and the liberated

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4.)

Frankly Speaking

NATIONALIZATION OR MILITARIZATION?

The economic and constitutional changes in the structure of the Fascist State which Signor Mussolini has announced do not indicate changes for the better. On the contrary, the abolition of the Chamber of Deputies—which, of course, had been 'functioning' only nominally—implies the final establishment of Fascist Capitalism under the dictatorship of Signor Mussolini. As to the so-called "virtual nationalisation of great industries," it avowedly means, not nationalisation but militarisation. Signor Mussolini himself openly declares that "Italy was moving towards a period in which the key industries would have to work almost exclusively for the armed forces."

By the way, this declaration has an international significance also. And it is not a tribute to the efficacy of ineffectual sanctions, but a warning to nations who think they can serve the cause of Peace by giving a long rope to Italy.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

Herr Hitler's latest outburst—"speech" does not do justice to his oratory—shows that he insists on swashbuckling instead of listening to reason. There is, therefore, a deadlock out of which there does not seem to be any escape to an amicable settlement by negotiations. If that is the only alternative, and it is unavoidable, is to face the fact of Germany having committed breach of an international undertaking. But while condemnation of Germany's crime should be beyond question, the action that France has tentatively hinted at is also undesirable. The suggestion of "contacts between the General Staffs" amounts to a definite preliminary to war. But that can be avoided. And the only method of doing so is the method of economic sanctions. We wonder if Britain will have the good sense to lead France and Belgium.

SANCTIONED HUMBUNG.

We are not surprised that the London "Times" should seek to suggest—it amounts almost to a semi-official forecast of the in-

tentions of the Colonial Office—that universal adult suffrage which Ceylon has enjoyed for a few years should be taken away from it. Imperialism cannot afford democratic freedom in colonies and it is a characteristic of imperialism to indulge in sanctimonious humbug about experience and training when the real objective is something else. This is proved by elections in Britain herself. Every General Election is a signal for appeals to, and ebullition of "sectional passions" and other prejudices as sharp as religious, if not sharper. No Englishman can, in decency, deny this. Nor is it deniable that a very large body of electors—and they are exactly the people whose votes determine the final result—have little appreciation of real issues at the Election. Yet nobody dreams of depriving Britons of their franchise in any degree.

TEACHERS' LOT

The Bombay Government were extremely anxious to restore the salary cuts of their well-paid servants, but when they were asked in the Council to enable the local bodies to restore the cut in the salaries of the primary teachers, they said that that was a different matter. It is, indeed, a different matter in the sense that primary teachers have always been among the worst paid servants of the public; and their salaries should never have been cut at all. Nor is it a relief to the teachers to be reminded by the Education Minister that in some other provinces they are paid worse. The treatment of teachers is a fair indication of the value that the Government concerned attach to popular education.

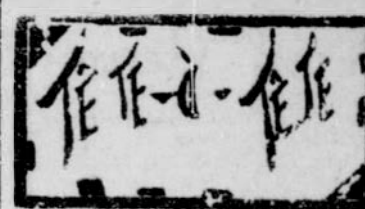
WANTED SANE TOWN-PLANNING

At a meeting of the Improvement Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday, Mr. Gordhanadas G. Morari, the retiring Chairman of the Committee, deplored the absence of a co-ordinating authority to regulate the construction of buildings so as to safeguard the hygienic condition and beauty of the city. The Municipality, the Trust and Government own their res-

pective lands in the city, and building operations thereon are subject to different regulations with very little co-ordination of action. The vandalism on the Back Bay is the result of the want of a plan. In urban districts in Great Britain, as Mr. Morari points out, building and residential development are strictly supervised by town-planning authorities, who ensure respect for public and private amenities. It is time that Government and the Municipality took similar steps here before the present indiscriminate building operations on the development areas create chaos beyond repair. The Municipality must take the initiative by changing its own bye-laws to suit the requirements of the day.

The "Rest" Team

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—It is certainly regrettable that the motion to convert the Bombay Quadrangular Cricket Tournament into a Pentangular by embracing the "Rest" along with the four communities was defeated at the meeting of the Quadrangular Committee held recently. It is, however, soothing to learn that there is a generally sympathetic attitude towards the "Rest" and this begets the hope that such a step will ere long be taken and I sincerely wish that it should be taken—the sooner the better. It is an admitted fact that Cricket matches are played every year, not so much to delight and recreate the spectators by presenting to their eyes a game of "sixes" and "fours" as to train young, rising talent in the game. The purpose behind this is to enhance the standard of Indian cricket. This fact alone is open enough to justify the inclusion of the "Rest" team in the annual cricket matches. The four major communities of India do not form all the Indian cricketers. It is possible to find very good cricketers even in unspectacular quarters like the minor communities comprising the Indian Christians and the Jews, who do not get an opportunity to show their mettle in first-class



THE MOST SALUTARY GIFT OF
BRITAIN TO INDIA.

Theory Of Law And Order.
—B. B. Minor.
Even more salutary—the practice of it!

Mr. S. Satyamurti's cut motion, censuring Government for excessive expenditure on Quetta, was, we read, carried by 64 votes to 47.

Rather an excessive majority. But any way we are confident that the motion will meet exactly the same fate as Quetta itself.

Lord Willingdon, we learn, is to act, on his return home, as Chairman of St. George's Hospital (London.)
Expatriation?
Our 'alter ego' wondered yesterday what prevented Mr. Jinnah from censuring the continued incarceration of an esteemed leader (Mr. Subash Bose) without an open trial.

Why, his Independence, of course. What else?
According to 'alter ego' Government's case for the (Bose) ban was as flimsy as it could be.

We really protest. This is unjust and unwarranted belittling of Government's abilities.
By a narrow majority the Punjab Council has expressed itself opposed to the separation of judicial and executive functions.
Peculiar M.L.C.'s these to be so enamoured of identity between the Executive and the Judiciary but quite chary of unity between Hindus and Muslims.

Or perhaps it is natural
"INCREASE COUNTRY'S BUYING POWER."

Mr. N. R. Sarkar's Survey of Trade.

—Headlines.
But aren't they doing it—by reduced duties on "Imperial" imports?

We are grateful to Reuters for the three special cables detailing the circumstances, the background—human and geographical—and the inch by inch progress of Britain's giant ship "Queen Mary" from the dock to the sea on her maiden voyage.

We have no doubt that millions of Indians to whom the launching of the "Queen Mary" was a question as vital as life itself must have experienced the most patriotic series of unforgettable thrills at the description.

And while expressing India's deep gratitude to Reuters, we earnestly hope that we will continue to be favoured with details about the further progress of her maiden voyage—an epoch-making event in the history of India.

Herr Hitler claims that "those people who maintained that Germany was under a Dictator were talking nonsense."
More urgently even than an effective International Organisation for Peace, the world of to-day needs an International Mental Home.

Lord Hailsham assured the House of Lords that "There was no secret understanding of any kind outside" the Locarno White Paper.

Of course not. There is enough of the obvious variety inside it.

GERMAN ROLLING STOCK FOR INDIA.

—Headline.
Heaven help India.

A prominent business man fell in love with an actress and decided to marry her, but for the sake of prudence he employed a private detective to report on her life. When he received the report, it read as follows:
"The lady has an excellent reputation, her past is without blemish, she has an excellent circle of pleasant friends—the only breath of scandal is that lately she has been seen a great deal in the company of a business man of doubtful repute."

cricket matches, such as the Quadrangulars, which are at present, exclusively monopolised by the major communities. It will be in the best interests of Indian cricket to nurture its young, rising talents. It is on this ground that one should expect some prominent institution to sponsor this scheme of including the "Rest" team in the annual cricket matches.—Yours, etc.,
V. W. KUWADEKAR.

Assembly Rejects Finance Bill

(Continued from page 1.)

limited tenure. I would not develop this theme to any further length and would like to say that the reason why the English Constitution works better than any other constitution in the world is because the respective spheres of the Executive and the Legislature have become more clearly defined by the progress of time.

Sir Cowasji: No. But because the Government can be turned out.

POWER OF EXECUTIVE
Sir James Grigg: There are three eminent spheres where the Executive must broadly speaking, have the last word. If Government is to be carried on successfully, namely, defence, Law and order and finance. In these spheres, policy and administration are inextricably mixed, where the Executive must, in the nature of things, observe a good deal of secrecy regarding future intentions and the Executive must carry out its responsibility sincerely and not throw it at the head of the Legislature. There is the inescapable obligation on the Executive to take a long view in these spheres and use the powers of the constitution has conferred on them.

THE ISSUES & PRINCIPLE
Sir James Grigg next quoted from the Selbourne Committee's report as to why special powers were conferred on the Executive and said that they did not wish to conceal responsibility by giving an official majority in the Council of State, but the Government of India must face responsibility directly before the eyes of the world. The question then arose as to what were major issues and issues of principle. He considered that expenditure such as on Quetta should not be thrown on posterity if they could possibly help it and in this matter Government adhered to the principle involved and exercised their constitutional right.

Mr. Jinnah had declared that the post card question was not a major issue.

IT IS A MAJOR ISSUE
Sir James Grigg said that it was and informed the House that in England no Chancellor of the Exchequer would consider that a five million pound reduction in taxation, which would be the corresponding vote in England, was not a major issue. Sir James Grigg held that if there was a margin of fifty lakhs in the budget, it was the duty of the Government to reduce the taxes on their own initiative and deal with that surplus and if there was no such surplus Government must resist amendment.

Concluding, he said: "I know the Executive is removable, but in a few years the situation will have completely changed when Indian Ministers will be subject to removal by the Legislature. When that time comes, it will make the Legislature more careful about pressing amendments which will unbalance the budget and the vote would carry the implication that the Opposition is ready to take up the burden of office."

OBSCURE AND IRRESPONSIVE
Mr. Bhulabhai Desai opposed the amendment. He was glad that Sir James Grigg had shown that the Executive was more conscious of having to explain to the House its obdurate irresponsible attitude, but he asked why Sir James Grigg referred to his ancestors to expiate his own sins. Let him take the period during which both Sir James Grigg and the speaker had been members of the House. Had any vote of the House been accepted by the Government during the last two years? So far as the salt duty went, he conceded that it was a difficult matter to adjust, but the leader of the Nationalist Party had offered that Government should promise progressive reduction of this unpopular and oppressive tax.

That had not been conceded in any sense. In fact the powers of the Legislatures were the same as depicted by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, namely, that they were a delusion and a farce. What else was it when every opinion of this House given in the last eighteen months on any major issue was disregarded by the Executive? Eighty crores of the budget was non-votable and in the remaining votable items the Assembly carried only very few cuts. But all of them had been restored.

JINNAH RETURNS TO CHARGE
Mr. Jinnah commented on the subjects mentioned in the Simon Report and said: "I have been in this House since 1910 and have grown grey in pleading before the Government all these years. We asked for protection of industries, and the British Government to decide what it is. You have played with that word and you have driven in the wedge of Imperial Preference. Then there was the Indo-British Agreement which this House rejected and you restored it. Surely that was not in the interests of India. You abolished the Exchequer Duty which should never have been imposed; when? After

thirty years! We wanted a Territorial Force as a second line of defence, but it is still a moribund, nebulous and worthless institution. Regarding the Royal military college I maintain we have been deliberately deceived. However, I am prepared to accept the Governor-General's recommendation for the restoration of the salt duty. But will the Governor-General accept our recommendation for the half anna postcard? You cannot. This is a Recommended Bill. Hence I have no option but to refuse supplies."

FORETASTE OF SAFE-GUARDS

Sir Cowasji Jehangir warned the Government to appreciate the implications of Sir James Grigg's speech which indicated how the safeguards contained in the 1935 Act were going to be used. Let Sir Mohd. Zafrullah who now a member of the Executive Council say whether Sir James Grigg's theory was right. Sir James Grigg had the makings of a great Finance Minister. He was honest. But he must change his views on the constitution under which they now worked for under the Government of India must accept decisions wherever possible.

Surely Quetta could be financed out of capital. Did Sir James Grigg mean to say that the credit of India would be shaken if Quetta was financed out of capital?

Sir James Grigg answered: Yes. Sir Cowasji: Then let Sir James Grigg remember that the credit of this country was built not by him, but by his predecessors. The Government must accept the responsibility for defying the Legislature like this.

HIS AUDACITY

Mr. Aney said he was considerably surprised at the audacity with which the Finance Member had introduced his speech on the plea of showing responsiveness. If he had wanted the House to discuss the Bill he should have adopted a different tone. He asked: Was the Government prepared to accept the Assembly's recommendation regarding the postcard if the Assembly accepted the Government's recommendation regarding salt? The Finance Member should have shown that in view of the coming Reforms and for bringing harmony in this country, he had changed and that as an earnest of that desire, Government were prepared to accept a cut of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Sir James Grigg: A small cut. As even the most reasonable suggestions had been turned down, he hoped that every self-respecting member would vote against the Bill.

POWER IS REAL

Sir N. N. Sircar mentioned that the Selbourne Committee's Report had made it clear that the Governor-General's power was real and was to be used. Sir Cowasji's ignorance was thus colossal when he declared that the Executive was bound to accept the vote of the House. Sir Cowasji applying the "Bombay Standard" had attributed to the speaker a certain lack of honesty.

Sir Cowasji: Certainly that was not my intention.

Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Jinnah objected to the reference to the "Bombay Standard". The latter said that it insinuated that the "Bombay Standard" was low. Sir N. N. Sircar said he had no hesitation in withdrawing the expression if it was understood that way and would refer to Sir Cowasji's standard of honesty. As regards the suggestion that the Government's ancestors had showed occasional responsiveness, Sir N. N. Sircar said that possibly the Opposition's ancestors had been more reasonable. (Laughter.)

BILL REJECTED

The House divided and rejected Sir James Grigg's amendment relating to salt duty by 68 votes to 51 amidst Opposition cheers.

Sir James Grigg asked the President to certify that the House had failed to pass the Bill in the form recommended.

The Secretary brought the necessary paper when Opposition members cried: "It was written out already." (Laughter.)

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

Division List

NEW DELHI, March 25.

The following 68 members voted against the recommended Finance Bill: Messrs Satyapuri, V. G. G. K. Nageswara Rao, Prof. R. G. Ranga, Messrs Ananthasayanam Iyengar, Avanashilingam Chetty, C. N. Muthuramganam Mudaliar, Dr. Raman, Mr. Kumaraswami, Samuel Aaron, Umr Ali Shah, Murtuza, Haji Abdul Sathar Sait, Sami Venkatachalam Chetty, Dr. Deshmukh, G. N. Navarai, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Jeddhe, N. V. Gadgil, C. K. Hosmani, M. A. Jinnah, Bhutto, Seth Mathuradas Vissanji, Messrs Banerjee, Chotopadhyaya, Maltra, Som, A. P. Datta, Lahiri Choudhry, Dr. Bhagwandas. Raghubir Narain Singh, S. K. D. Paliwal, Pundit G. B. Pant, Babu Sri Prakash, Fundit

SURPLUS YEAR FOR S. AFRICA

Union Will Repay London 18½ Million Loan In Six Months

(SPECIAL CABLE)

CAPE TOWN, March 25. Important revision in the incidence of the Goldmining Tax and the repayment of two London loans are the outstanding features of the favourable budget introduced by the Finance Minister, Mr. Havenga, in the Union Assembly. The New Goldmining Tax will replace the present triple scheme and be levied on the taxable income of a mine as determined for income tax purposes. Eighteen and a half million sterling of loans domiciled in London will be repaid in the course of the next six months. The necessary funds for this will be obtained from local loans issued thereby affording an outlet for the Union's surplus money.

The Union's external debt will be 104 million which is two million less than when the Union was established. The surplus for 1935/6 is three million. The surplus for the coming year is estimated at 1,850,000 after providing for expenditure of 361 million. This will be devoted to the restoration of Government allowances and salaries during depression and the remissions of taxation totalling £550,000 including the reduction of two pence per pound tea duty.

CONGRESS CABINET RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Some States even the Congress has been banned, and normal peaceful work of organisation is prevented and insult is offered to the National Flag. The Congress realises that the effective power behind the States is that of the British Government and many States are under the direct control of British Officers.

CAN'T DIFFERENTIATE
Howsoever the responsibility for this deplorable state of affairs might be shared between the British Government and the rulers of the States, the Congress declares that it can recognise no differentiation in the personal, civil and democratic liberties as between the States and the rest of India. The Congress expresses the determination of the Indian people that, notwithstanding this attempt to paralyse the national growth and activity, they will continue to face the situation with courage and struggle for freedom till independence is achieved.

Drive Against Chinese Communists

PEIPING, March 25.

Yenhsi Shan, Governor of Shansi, has ordered two divisions of troops to march in Hunting and Pingyangfu which are occupied by the invading army of 5,000 "Reds." The fate of the 25 British and four American missionaries, living in the two cities, is not known.

The Governor has also requested 30,000 Central Government troops, stationed in South Shansi, should be sent to oust the Communists.—Reuter.

Mr. D. G. Obeyesekere, the well-known Ceylonese boxer, who has been touring India for the purpose of delivering lectures and giving demonstrations on "The Art of Boxing," paid a flying visit to Hyderabad (Deccan) on Monday when he addressed a large gathering at the Y. M. C. A.

K. K. Malaviya, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Maulana Shaikat Ali, Mr. Kazmi, Azhar Ali, Lala Shamal, Lala Hansraj, Mr. G. B. Nairang, K. L. Gauba, Seth Abdullah, Sardar Mangal Singh, Messrs Ghiasuddin, Satyanarain Sinha, B. B. Varma, B. Das, Nikanth Das, Anugrahanarain Sinha, Shrikrishna Sinha, Bihari Lal, Ramnarain Singh, Badruzzaman, Dr. Khare, Seth Govindas, Messrs Gupta, Siddiqui, Daga, B. K. Das, Matin Choudhry, Theinmaung, U. B. Saif Ali, Dr. Khan Sahib, Messrs M. S. Aney and N. M. Joshi.

FOR GOVERNMENT

The following 51 voted in favour of the motion:— Messrs James Hudson, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, Messrs Morgan, Lindsey, Willgan, Bajoria, Yaminkhan, Ramsay Scott, Harihar Prasad, Whittington, Leach, Soni, Sir Frank Noyce, Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir James Grigg, Sir Henry Craik, Sir M. Zafrullah, Sir G. S. Bajpai, Messrs Metcalf, Tottenham, Spence, Lloyd, P. R. Rao, Tylden, Paterson, Krishna Desouza, Hands, Venkatraman, Krishna Iyer, Scott, Aminuddin, Dash, Sale, Das Gupta, Khurshed Mohd., S. N. Singh, Grigson, Hutton, Mac Dougall, Jawahar Singh, Mukherji, M. C. Rajah, Sarma, Dhal, Desouza, Capt. Lalchand, Sher Mohd Khan, Nawaz Khan, Allahbakhsh and Sir H. G.aney.

THE OLD WORLD GROWS OLDER

(continued from page 6)

This was the faith that helped us to survive the times of war, but it ended in a disaster which exceeded the fears of the most confirmed pessimist. In some parts of Europe speech is still free, warning voices may still be raised, even if they are not heard in the clamour of war preparations. But in most places, we have our backs turned to light and liberty, and our eyes peer into a future that is threatening darkness.

For all that we considered merely a passing madness, has now been systematised. The closer the miracles of science unite the various nations, the higher busy builders are rearing the Chinese walls that were only boundaries on the map thirty years ago. A five-minute stop for a change of locomotives or at worst a saluting customs inspector—thus we once roamed from country to country. And now! No need to mention the restraints on exports or imports, or the personal examination for hidden bank notes. The borders to-day run straight through the centre of all cities and towns, through the hearts and minds of our youth.

Beauty And Intellect At Stake

And with that I have touched another tragic matter. Although economics and politics are fundamentally important, nevertheless beauty and intellect are as much at stake as anything else.

Reared in the religion of the fellowship of man, and having for almost six decades devoted myself to the things of the spirit, I would have resented any imputation of cultural decline as insulting. If the Europe of to-day, which for fifty years I considered the centre of the cultural world, could show the faintest ties to its past. But I can and will not imitate the proverbial ostrich and stick my head in the sand. This would not only be foolish, but also a dangerous illusion. Let me cite just a few examples of very recent date. A poet, whose work has been translated into all languages and who is well-known everywhere, was compelled to ask a high government official for assistance. He watched the mighty man playing card, and then suddenly the hard face softened and the "celebrated" poet was asked if a certain member of the national football team was a relative of his. When the poet replied that this pride of the nation was his own son, he was urged to be seated, was offered a cigar and assured of the utmost consideration for his petition.

This is not an unimportant anecdote. This is the pulse of our time. The national anthems of both countries are sung standing and the laziest potbellies swell with pride, because they belong to the nation that has produced best football players, swimmers, and so forth. When the Finnish track marvel Nurmi arrived at the Berlin airport, nearly half a million people were there to greet him.

The Insatiable Thirst
Where is the genius, whom even 5,000 people would cheer, arrival? Even a feast of bodily strength impresses only when expressed in the comparative. It is important to be stronger, quicker, speedier, than the competitors of other countries. The insatiable thirst to revel in one's own superiority, is adroitly kept alive. Occasions are created and artfully exploited as training for the "great emergency" that to-day is the daily bread of our youth—when superiority will be established not by footballs and cricket bats, but by grenades and bayonets.

In the former Royal Theatre, now the State Theatre, in Berlin, before a capacity house of ninetens and other state dignitaries, a celebrated drama was recently produced, and a storm of applause greeted the hero's dramatic pronouncement: "Culture? Whenever I hear that word, I remove the safety from my gun in my pocket!" I know many readers will say, and rightly so, that all these examples only show that it is all the more important to honour and defend and cultivate beauty and intellect in these dark days. Far be it from me to deny this. But let me remind them of Scopenhauer, who believed that the sun shines only if there are eyes to see its light. Certainly, there are sparsely spread over Europe, hidden here and there, young men and young women who secretly and amidst a thousand fears, still believe in the ennobling power of the spirit. The duty of these unknown and frightened heirs is to uphold as best they can all that was and still is dear to us. We must hope that a few of these hidden, glimmering flames, whom our

LOCARNO TALKS STAGNATE?

Discussions Likely To Be Postponed Till Middle Of May

LONDON, March 25. There is every prospect of the Locarno discussions stagnating until middle of May.

Herr Von Ribbentrop is conferring with Mr. Eden this afternoon further to explain the German standpoint and is returning to Berlin on Friday whence he will bring the counter-proposals on Tuesday but no serious examination is likely before the French elections on May 3 and Sgr. Mussolini has pronounced Italy's standpoint which is not expected until the Abyssinian peace efforts of Sgr. Madariaga and M. Avenol are known.—Reuter.

END OF LOCARNO WHITE PAPER

BERLIN, March 25. The papers interpret the decision of the League Council to adjourn "sine die" as the end of the Locarno White Paper, which is described as an unnatural, hastily drafted and complicated production.

Hope is expressed that an opportunity will be taken to ease the situation by forgetting the "painful and unsuccessful document" very quickly.—Reuter.

HOW FRANCE VIEWS SITUATION

PARIS, March 25.

The French view of the Locarno situation is summed up by political correspondents, who declare that the London agreement of March 19 remains in force among England, France and Belgium, to the exclusion of Germany.

Thus, contacts between the German Staffs can be begun, since the nations which did not denounce the Locarno Pact, are still bound by its obligations and guarantees.—Reuter.

"TRAINING GROUND OF BRITISH TROOPS"

India Will Give Her Assistance In Future, Says Butler

LONDON, March 24.

During the House of Commons discussed on the Consolidated Fund Bill, under which a variety of subjects can be raised, Sir Edward Grigg referred to the British grant of 1-1/2 millions sterling to aid the military expenditure in India, and recalled that the Garrair Tribunal of 1933 had stated that the grant was made in view of the availability of army in India for use in emergency in the East and also in view of its value in India as the training ground.

Sir Edward Grigg doubted whether the British troops in India were likely to be available for the former service while the training, was not likely to be of much use to the European countries.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied deprecating the suggestion to discard the findings of the important Garrair Tribunal, and said the understanding had been that India would give her assistance in emergency if the external and internal situation permitted. India had not failed in it in the past. Mr. Butler saw no reason why she should fall in the future while as regards training, all military experts are agreed as to the value of India as training ground of the British troops.

Mr. Butler was unable to reconsider the matter which was then dropped.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION TO COMMODITY LEVIES

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, March 25. The possible effect on the cost of living in America is the ground on which many members of the House of Representatives' Sub-Committee on Taxation, are opposing the Administration's projected commodity levies to replace the invalidated processing taxes.

The Sub-Committee, nevertheless, included the proposed new taxes in their report to the full Committee; but merely as a basis for study. The new taxes do not carry the Sub-Committee's recommendations. Meanwhile, definite hints that the Congress may levy new commodity taxes this year are current in Congressional circles.

breath fans, will outlive the inevitable storms, or pass on the spark they have received. No young men and young women entirely to smother faith in the higher calling of the spirit. May it be our good fortune to see the dawn of this new day! I myself will be satisfied, if only my sons are one day able to breathe the purified atmosphere of a spiritually united Europe.

No Distinct Entity For Harijans Bombay Council Turns Down Move For Separation From Backward Classes

An unsuccessful attempt was made to have the Scheduled (Untouchable) Castes, separated from the Backward Classes in the province, and re-classified for the protection of their rights, privileges and interests, in the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday.

The House also turned down the proposal for the re-opening Forestry College in the province.

When the Legislative Council met on Wednesday, with the Deputy President in the Chair, Mr. H. R. Desai (Deccan Sardars), resumed his speech on the resolution. "This Council recommends to Government to be pleased to make early arrangements for the training of Forest Rangers at the Poona Agricultural College by making retrenchments and adjustments in the Forest Department, to meet the additional cost of teaching staff and equipment."

Mr. Desai said that although in point of forest area the Bombay Presidency stood fourth, from the point of revenue it stood first. Nearly 14,900 square miles of forest yielded a revenue of about Rs. 73 1/2 lakhs. He recalled how the first Minister under the Reformed Government, realising the special importance of the subject for this province, not only succeeded in starting a fully equipped Forest College, but also induced the Government of India to make the Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun fully competent to turn out even the highest grades of forest officers, as also officers for the Indian Forest Engineering Service.

The commercial possibilities of the forest area, the speaker continued, as suggested by the Inspector-General of Forests some time ago, were calculated to yield revenue running into crores in future, if properly organised. Why should not this Government start an independent forest college of its own, when the Government were spending about Rs. 20,000 in the form of stipends for students who were being sent to the Coimbatore College? It was the duty of the Government to take steps to start the college.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) supporting the resolution said that the Presidency was fortunate to have deep forests and the Government should start a college, which was in fact almost started at Dharwar, but which was closed some time ago.

END THE VICIOUS CIRCLE
Mr. B. S. Kamat (Nominated) referred to the reply of the Minister that the number of students taking up the forestry course ranged from 2 to 8. This was a vicious circle, which must be put an end to. If the courses were nearer home, it was likely that a greater number of students would avail themselves of the courses.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister, replied that the question of starting a college was gone into by the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Director of Agriculture, as soon as notice of the resolution was given but the proposal was not acceptable. The Government paid Rs. 2,500 for each student taking up the course for a term of two years, which amounted to half of the expenses. Unless there was guarantee of service, students in increasing numbers would not come forward to undergo this expense. This course had nothing in common with the law and medical studies, for a candidate had to secure appointment as he could not set up private practice.

The resolution was lost, 13 voting for and 31 voting against. The House then adjourned till to-day (Thursday).

Mrs. SAFIA KHAN
To Train Women Volunteers For Lucknow Session
Mrs. Safia Khan left for Lucknow on Wednesday evening. In response to a call from Dr. N. S. Herdiker, to undertake the training of women volunteers for work during the Congress Session.

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IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Government Defeats

BY K. T. SHAH.

Monday was the first really exciting day in this session of the Assembly. In the first place, there was quite a shoal of adjournment motions, which have become rather rare nowadays; and the House seems to have lost its taste for them. But when they come, they come, like Shakespear's sorrows, not as single spies, but in battalions. The one admitted for discussion was, it must be added, sufficiently exciting by itself to guarantee a full House; and the debate when it came on quite lived up to expectation in this instance.

MISLEADING ANALOGY
The discussion on the half-anna postcard motion was resumed soon after questions were over. Pandit Pant and Mr. Jinnah were among the principal speakers. But their speeches seemed like gliding refined gold and painting the lily. Even Sir F. Noyce, who had presented the Government case far more lucidly than his colleagues against a reduction this year, seemed conscious of the weakness of his argument. For it rested entirely on the desirability of a Commercial Department remaining self-sufficient. But what, in heaven's name, is a Commercial Department? A commercial department of Government, does not cease to be a public utility service, such as the postal service undoubtedly is, merely because you insist on calling it a commercial department. The analogy is more misleading than the argument of both Bewoor and Noyce would show; since there is really no alternative in the case of the postal service, such as there has recently developed against the railway in the shape of the motorbus. Without any alternative supply, the Post Office is a rigid pub-

lic monopoly. The rate-making for such a service has no fear of loss if it aims at exacting the last ounce of the monopoly profit. And, conversely, by reducing the charges you may stimulate the demand more than in proportion; and so actually make a larger profit on lower rates than on higher. But Grigg is said to have set his face sternly against any indulgence or concession to the Congress; and so no argument avails.

Mr. Pant made some searching criticisms, and Mr. Jinnah provided some really shrewd suggestions. The one about a considerable access of revenue from the election to the Provincial Councils this year is not a new idea; but the estimate of that increase in revenue, as laid out by the Independent leader, must have proved astounding even to Mr. Bewoor. The latter admitted he had no means of checking Mr. Jinnah's estimate of an additional crore, or 60 lakhs, from 10,000 candidates, each spending from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 in postage to communicate with his constituents. Even if this figure were erring on the optimistic side, the plea of the postal chiefs that the reduction by one pie in the postcard rate would mean a sacrifice of 50 lakhs seemed to hold no water. It was a pity no speaker emphasised the nature of the high postal rates as so many burdens on public education. As it was, however, it was one of the heaviest majorities for the popular side. Government seemed unwilling to challenge a division, when after the division bell had been rung, the President put the question, and, on the response, said he thought "The Ayes have it." But the irrepressible Grigg shot out his solitary and fateful "No," when every one else even on his Bench was content to leave it at that; and so Government lost by 83 to 44 votes.

BAN ON BOSE
The adjournment motion was then brought up. Pandit Nilkanth Das put forward the case for the unconditional permission to Mr. Subhash Bose to return to India, on the grounds, mainly, of Mr. Bose's past services and future possibilities. The Home Secretary, Mr. Hallett, a reputed prodigy, who could not, however, easily sustain the strain of the livelier atmosphere in the Lower Chamber, opposed it on the ground of Mr. Bose's alleged past. Having passed into the Service to which Mr. Hallett has the honour to belong, Bose committed the unheard of blunder to leave it. Not only did he leave it; he left it to become a politician! Not only did he want to become a politician, but a Left Wing politician; not only would he be a Left Wing politician, but a revolutionary Left-wing politician. Shades of Sidney Webb! The Hon. Mr. Hallett, I wonder if he is now entitled to be styled Honourable, though I admit there is a convention whereby Members address each other in the Assembly as Hon'ble,—could not think of a more horrible instance of the decline and fall of a human being, a sensible human being who had had the immense honour of having passed into the Steel Frame which holds India together, and whose common and garden variety is called the Indian Civil Service.

PROVOCATIVE SIRCAR
The Deputy President tried to answer some of the points urged by the Home Secretary, who apparently did not know of the 15-minute rule for speeches on an adjournment motion. But lest what he had said might not prove damning evidence enough against Subhash, Sir Nripen rose to repeat the tale he had held forth upon at Simla last sessions. Sircar cares not whom he offends, or how. He delights in being provocative. But to-day his style seemed a trifle marred by irritation, and somewhat jaded,—perhaps because all his arguments were worn threadbare. Mr. Desai's contribution, also, was the usual flow of a raging torrent of eloquence,—tinctured by some specific points and clear arguments. He put the case on the ground of civil freedom. He asked whether Government had any evidence to show Subhash intended particularly objectionable activities on his return. No matter what his alleged past, Ghaznavi followed with his repetition of His Master's Voice. And then the House loudly demanded that the question be put. The President called upon the Home Member to reply at 5-35. Sir Henry took his full allowance of time and the indulgence of the House. At 5-50, the question must be put; but even then Government fought for time. For if the debate proceeded to 6 p.m. it must automatically end. Government contesting the closure, which meant a division, and a division usually takes about 7 minutes, from the moment that the bell rings. This time they walked into the lobby extra slowly. But still the fateful figures came, and went against Government, just at 5.50. Then

CITY FATHERS WALK OUT

Sequel To Chairman's Ruling On Motion For Address To Dr. Tagore

NEW DELHI, March 25. A walk-out was staged at the Delhi Municipal Committee meeting this afternoon by the Congress and Nationalist Members including almost all elected Hindu and Muslim members when Mr. Hafiz Abdul Aziz, junior Vice-President, who presided, ruled out of order Mr. Asaf Ali's proposal for presenting an address of welcome to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU FOR LAHORE

Will Preside Over Servants Of People Anniversary On Mar. 27

NEW DELHI, March 25. Babu Rajendra Prasad will leave for Lahore on March 27 and preside there over the anniversary of the Servants of People Society on March 29. The same evening he proposes to leave for Patna, reaching there on March 30. He may, however, break his journey at Bareilly. From Patna he will reach Lucknow on April 6.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya left to-night for Lahore from where he will go to Ambala and proceed to Lucknow to attend the Working Committee meeting and the Congress session.

Acharya Kripalani will leave for Allahabad to-morrow.—United Press.

MAINTENANCE CASE IN HIGH COURT

Period Of Payment And Costs Modified

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court heard the revisional application filed by Taherbhai Gulamhussein, against the order of the Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court directing him to pay Rs. 50 p.m. as maintenance to an illegitimate child born to Miss Marjorie Officer till the child attained the age of 18.

The magistrate had also ordered the petitioner to pay to Miss Officer the costs of 19 hearings of the petition at the rate of Rs. 75 per hearing.

The order was made by the magistrate on his findings that the petitioner was the father of the illegitimate child, a girl. In deciding the revisional application, their lordships observed that the magistrate had fixed the maintenance at Rs. 50 per month after taking into consideration the evidence regarding the petitioner's position and the requirements of the child. The court, therefore, did not think fit to interfere with this part of the order in revision. If the petitioner wanted to have this amount reduced, it was open to him to apply to the magistrate.

MODIFIED ORDER.
Their lordships, however, thought that the other part of the order was not strictly in conformity with law. They therefore modified it by directing that the maintenance should be paid till the child was able to maintain herself.

Another modification made by their lordships was the reduction of the costs payable by the petitioner from 19 hearings to 14 hearings at the rate of Rs. 75 per day.

NEW DELHI, March 25. Babu Rajendra Prasad saw Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel this morning. Sardarji's temperature has come down and he is much better now.—United Press.

they tried to waste further time by raising points of order; but the President declared: "There can be no point of order now." And so once more a division was taken. Though the Independents remained largely neutral, and some even went with Government, the result was a narrow, but a clear, victory for the popular side. On the whole the Government conduct of this case was petty. The Opposition redeemed some part, at least, of the prestige they had wantonly surrendered earlier in the sessions by withdrawing adjournment motions, and by refraining to press for a division on critical occasions, by the morbid fear of a defeat.

I cannot allow this occasion to pass without noticing one small matter of detail. High officials loiter about their benches with such obvious air of contempt for the House, that it is a wonder why no eagle eye from the Opposition has caught people sitting, or reclining 'a la Romans' at meal time, with legs propped high upon the armrest of the bench, and with the whole body in a pose of utter abandon.

A Look Round The World Seven Billion Francs

For Rearmament? France To Raise Loan In Face Of Huge State Liabilities

PARIS. (By Air Mail.) That the French Government may be obliged to raise another loan of seven billion francs before June for further re-armament as well as certain treasury obligations, is the forecast made by the journal *L'intransigeant*.

Apart from any political circumstances necessitating such a move, the French finances, deplores the journal, are already in a very bad state.

The national debt has reached the astounding figure of 360 billion francs. Nearly a quarter of it has risen since 1931. Besides this rise of a sum of 75 billion francs in less than five years, another of 25 billions in form of the railway and municipal deficits and state liabilities should also be taken into account.

Greek King's Threat

ATHENS. (By Air Mail.) It is understood that King George of Greece has threatened to leave the country, if the party quarrels at present undermining the Greek political system are not composed to his full satisfaction. Although the rumour has been officially denied, King George is believed to have addressed the threat specially to certain sections of terrorism.

He said they would never believe that Mr. Subhas Bose was guilty of violence unless it was proved in a Court of Law, whatever the Government spokesmen may say in the Assembly. He asked, where was the individual liberty? The action of the Government in exiling Mr. Bose only strengthened their conviction that no co-operation was possible between the Government and the people.

The meeting then terminated.

FLIMSY EVIDENCE
"Mr. Purushottam said that evidence of a very flimsy nature was adduced on the floor of the Assembly which would not hold water in any courts of law for exiling Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. The policy of repression, incarceration and exile was being followed with redoubled vigour and it was no new policy. At the moment several young men of Bengal were detained without a trial."

Mr. Yagnik said that they should take a lesson and never compromise their policy for the Government. It had deigned to exile Mr. Bose even on the eve of the enforced new Constitution, when an atmosphere of peace was expected to be created by the Government.

ATTACK ON T. U.
Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, General Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C. said that Mr. Bose had been the president of the A. I. T. U. C. and the Government was consistent in its attack on the Trade Union Movement; all the while, Mr. Ruler, the president of the A. I. T. U. C. and Mr. Shibnath Bannerjee, its Secretary, were recently jailed. On behalf of the workers he emphatically condemned the action of the Government in preventing the entry of Mr. Bose into India when his presence was so much needed here.

Mr. Kripashanker Sharma said that Mr. Subhash was a leader of the youth of India and this action of the Government was much resented by them. Mr. Achyut Patwardhan speaking last said that the policy of the Government in regard to the leaders of Youth and those who organised Labour was always the same. The Government wanted not only to put spokes in their organisation but wanted also to control their thoughts by saying that Mr. Bose was a protagonist

of the Army who are showing great unrest at the reshuffling of the war ministry.

The king has insisted on the reinstatement of the Venetist officers and has desired that the army should be made entirely free of politics.

Fortifying Her Frontiers

BUDAPEST. (By Air Mail.) According to *Presti Hirlao*, fervent military preparations are being pursued on the Czechoslovakian frontier along the entire Trianon border line, where many Soviet staff officers and troops of the Red army have lately been observed engaged in supervising aerodromes and barrack constructions.

It is understood that the Czechoslovakian Government, nervous about the actual situation have decided to complete strong fortifications in the area as early as possible and have accordingly ordered three shifts of labourers to be engaged on the works.

These military activities have produced grave concern to the Hungarian political circles who believe that these aerodromes are being constructed for the occupation of the Soviet troops in case of an eventual war.

Bombay Citizens Condemn Govt.

Ban On Bose's Return To India

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at Chowpatty on Wednesday evening to condemn the action of the Government in placing a ban on the entry of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose into India.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party and presided over by Mr. Achyut Patwardhan.

The following resolution of condemnation was moved by Mr. Purushottam Tricundmas and supported by Mr. Yagnik.

"This public meeting of the people of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party expresses its indignation at the attempt of the Government to exile permanently from this country one of its bravest sons Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

"This meeting deprecates the enforced absence from the political life of the country of a leader to whom the people look for a militant lead in the development of the struggle for National Independence."

Mr. Yagnik said that they should take a lesson and never compromise their policy for the Government. It had deigned to exile Mr. Bose even on the eve of the enforced new Constitution, when an atmosphere of peace was expected to be created by the Government.

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan speaking last said that the policy of the Government in regard to the leaders of Youth and those who organised Labour was always the same. The Government wanted not only to put spokes in their organisation but wanted also to control their thoughts by saying that Mr. Bose was a protagonist

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Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 3 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you must return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist can't supply you, write Muller Maclean, Bombay.

A STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION

Bombay Businessmen Welcome Bill To Amend Company Law

The Bill to amend the Company Law has been welcomed by prominent men in the City who are closely connected with the working of several Joint Stock Companies. It is stated that the Bill is a step further in favour of the Investing Public. It is further stated that Government had to consider the vested interests before they went the whole hog.

While applauding the provision in the Bill, to restrict the powers of the Managing Agencies, it is sought to be impressed that Government ought to make a provision for the termination of the existing agreements, with the Managing Agents, which seemed to be permanent.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GOVT.

Mr. A. D. Shroff of Messrs. Bhatwala and Karani, interviewed by our representative regarding the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, which was introduced in the Assembly by the Commerce Member the other day, stated:—

"I congratulate Government on their promptitude and earnestness with which they have been endeavouring to tackle the problem of amending the Company Law. I only wish, however, that in their anxiety to respond to the public demand in this direction, they will not allow the final shaping of the Bill to be hurried through without ample opportunities being offered for a thorough examination of the draft amendments. It is in the interests of all parties concerned, including the Government, that the Select Committee should be asked to lead evidence from representatives of different interests like the Commercial Chambers, Shareholders Association and some eminent Company lawyers."

"UNANSWERABLE"

"The Gazette of India in which the draft amendments appeared has not yet been obtainable in Bombay but from the summary published in Bombay newspapers, I think there is no reason for despondency on the part of the Company Law reformers. The case for amendments in numerous directions has not only been strong but, unanswerable, at least relating to the proved abuse of the Managing Agency System. One may disagree with Government regarding details as to what should be the length of term of Agency agreements but I welcome the acceptance of the principle by Government that the Law must now intervene and put a stop to the absurdity of perpetual and non-terminable agreements, which obtain at present. The attempt to

regulate by Law the basis of remuneration is most commendable and I fail to see the justification of not making this clause applicable to the existing Agency agreements which should be compulsory made terminable after a notice of, say, five years. To allow the Managing Agent to draw his commission on the basis of production or of sales, irrespective of the resultant profit or loss to his company is, to say the least, undermining the confidence of the investing public in the profitability of industrial investments in India.

"UNDESIRABLE PRACTICE"

In conclusion Mr. Shroff said, "I am very keenly disappointed at Government's failure to appreciate the injustice of permitting Directors of Companies to refuse to register transfers without assigning any reason. This right has so far been exercised in several cases, in the most capricious fashion to shut out legitimate criticism and provides an unnecessary weapon to unscrupulous management for perpetuating its nefarious practices which are prevented from being exposed by independent shareholders. At the time of the examination of the Reserve Bank Bill before the Select Committee, I quoted several instances, where refusal of transfers was made in exercise of this right and Sir George Schuster, the then Finance Member definitely expressed an opinion that this right should not be allowed. It may also be pointed out that under the Rules of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Official Quotation is not granted to a company which claims to exercise this right in the case of fully-paid shares. I trust that the Legislature will finally decide against the continuance of this most undesirable practice."

"PREMATURE"

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the Presi-

dent of the Bombay Stock Exchange interviewed by our representative stated that it was premature to give any opinion on the Bill at this stage. He, however, thought, from what had already appeared in the newspapers, that it was merely a step ahead in the right direction, though Government had not conceded as much as was desired by the investing public. Government had to look to the vested interests before they decided upon their Bill, hence it did not come as a surprise to Mr. Shroff that very little of the demands had been conceded. Speaking generally the Bill would help the investing public.

RECEIPTS OF LOOSE COTTON IN MADRAS

MADRAS, March 23.

The receipts of loose cotton at presses and spinning mills in the Madras Presidency from 1st Feb. 1936 to 13th March 1936 amounts to 28,487 bales of 400 lb. lint as against an estimate of 345,400 bales of the total crop of 1935-1936.

The receipts in the corresponding period of the previous year were 24,789 bales. 39,014 bales mainly of pressed cotton were received at spinning mills and 11,441 bales were exported by sea while 19,799 bales were imported by sea mainly from Karachi and Egypt.

Back-Bay Reclamation And Govt's Bungling

Advisory Committee Ought To Have Been Consulted Before Sanctioning Building Schemes

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

What is the position of the Back Bay Reclamation Advisory Committee? Have they got any power? The Advisory Committee is a body which is to give advice to the Government. That sounds really good but they have to give advice only when the advice is sought and not otherwise. However much they might resent or not agree with the Government plans regarding the reclamation they can do nothing but keep quiet unless the Government call a meeting and ask for their opinion.

EXPERTS NOT CONSULTED. This Advisory Committee has been doing practically no work at all. It would be interesting to note that this Committee has among its members men who can give expert advice either on Town Planning or lay-out to any Government in the world and get credit for it. But here they are to keep mum. There are engineers, there are architects, there are thirty of them on the Committee who are experts in one direction or the other. If Government had but consulted them, regarding the restrictions to be put about construction of buildings, possibly things might have shaped out better.

On enquiries made it transpires the Advisory Committee met only thrice during 1935 and only twice during 1934 and that to discuss some small subject. Hence it would not be correct to say that they were meeting at regular intervals unless once in six months or once in four months could be called regular intervals. COMMITTEE NOT TO BLAME. As for the Advisory Committee being an unwieldy body it is suggested that that body had not been given an opportunity to prove what it could do. And hence it is claimed that no blame, if any, could be placed at the doors of the Advisory Committee if Government had bungled in the question of construction of buildings and roads on the Reclamation.

It is gathered that the Western India Automobile Association have been in correspondence with the Development Department of the Government of Bombay regarding the construction of roads on the Reclamation. They are anxious that the roads should be broadened. It is stated that they want the Marine Drive to be widened still further.

AT MONDAY'S MEETING

A meeting of the Back Bay Reclamation Advisory Committee has been convened on Monday next, when they will discuss with the representatives of the W.I.A.A. the question of widening the roads as also the provision for parking places on the Reclamation. Government representatives are expected to place the Government point of view on the whole question. Though it is considered possible that Government might accept the advice of the Committee regarding the roads, they would not agree for the provision of the parking places as they are anxious to get as much money as possible and provision of a place for parking of cars would be a great loss to the Government. It is further understood that Government have asked the advice of the Committee only on two questions namely:—parking place and widening of roads. The

ACCIDENT ON B. N. RAILWAY

Two Killed: 14 Passengers Seriously Injured

The District Traffic Superintendent, Nainpur Charegaon telegraphs under date March 25:

At about 4 p.m. on the 24th instant, while No. 144 up passenger train was proceeding between Samnapur and Charegaon stations on the Satpura Narrow Gauge District of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the engine, two third class carriages and a first and a second class carriage became derailed on the approach to the bridge over the Nohara Nallah.

The engine and two third class carriages capsized over the edge of the bridge into the bed of the Nallah, and the first and the second class carriage capsized down the bank on the approach to the bridge.

The driver and the fireman were killed and the engine khalasi was seriously injured. There were no first or second class passengers.

Fourteen third class passengers received injuries, but only in two cases were the injuries serious. The line is blocked, but will probably be cleared by 8 a.m. on the 25th instant.—A. P.

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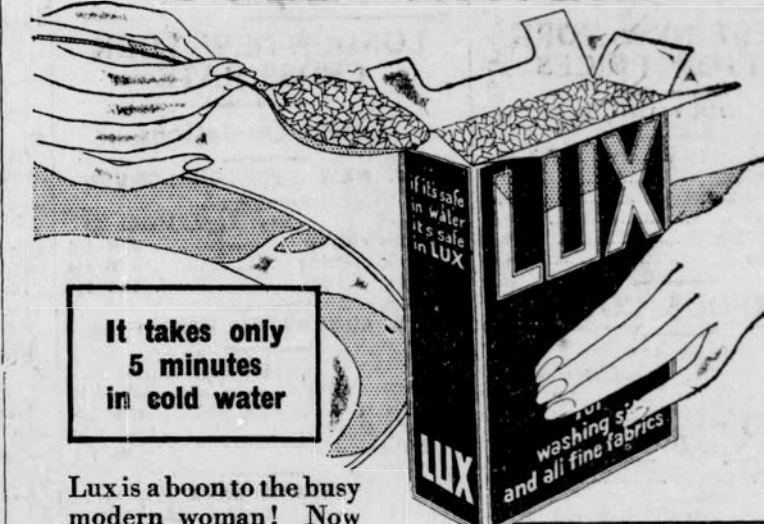
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1 Use a tablespoonful of Lux to a litre of cold water.



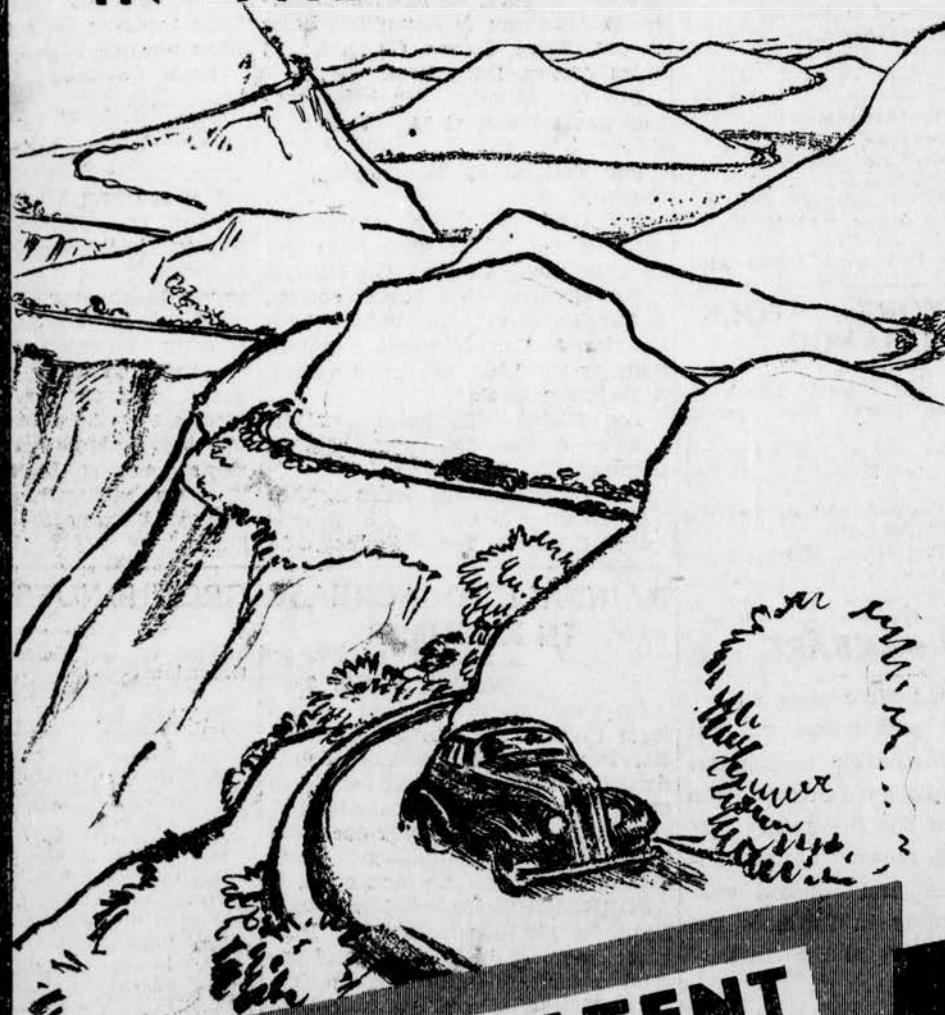
2 Squeeze the garments through the rich Lux lather.



3 Rinse thoroughly in clean water—and that's all.

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PLM/114

Foreign Selling In New Crop Months On N. Y. Exchange

Long Liquidation And New Orleans Selling

TRADE CALLING AND SHORT COVERING IN LIVERPOOL

Professional Operators Await Result Of Smith Bill

The New York cotton futures market was easier on Tuesday in the absence of any important buying. Prices declined on long liquidation and New Orleans selling. There was some foreign selling in New Crop months on reports of rain in South-West Cotton Belt.

BOMBAY, March 25. The end of this season is indicated. Trading in cotton was inactive on the New York Cotton Exchange on Tuesday. Business was restricted and there was some feverish selling in distant months from foreign countries, possibly on reports of moderate rain in Texas where the crop was reported backward.

Professional operators are awaiting the result of the Smith Bill regarding the disposal of Government cotton and some believe that it will not be passed. The market was free from any speculative activity and in view of various uncertainties, the market is left alone. Both consumers and exporters are buying their immediate needs and there being scarcity of free cotton, the buyers have to look for Pool offerings.

The new Farm Bill has failed to attract buyers and now it is believed that there will be material increase in the area under cotton cultivation and under normal conditions the supply will be more than sufficient.

The situation is evenly balanced and professional operators see nothing in cotton market other than normal movement. Prices are likely to fluctuate within a narrow range following possibility of supply situation. The production of artificial silk is going up by leaps and bounds and with prices, the consumption cotton is bound to have some effect. Looking to the situation as it stands to-day, we see nothing in the general situation to bull cotton at present prices. We look for some decline in near future and prefer short sales for moderate profits.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with July 10.84. There was scattered buying which improved prices by 2 points and July was quoted 10.86 which was the highest level of the day. Later on prices declined on general selling and a decline of 3 points from the highest level was registered with July 10.83 which proved to be the lowest level for the day. The range for the day was only 3 points which indicates that general conditions are inactive. The market closed unchanged to 7 points down. Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 11.48c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged at a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.53c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with July 5.80. There was scattered hedge selling which met fair trade calling and local support in near positions. Later on there was short covering and trade calling which met hedge selling limits. The market closed at a decline of 2 points for new crop months but near months closed unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 5.33d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged. At the close March was quoted 5.40, May 5.38 and July 5.34.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy on increased selling in Sakels which declined 3 to 4 points while spot Sakels gained 2 points at 9.51. Uppers closed unchanged to one point down.

The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Tuesday.

PROSPECTIVE BALANCE.

A Liverpool firm writes: "It appears that the World's Consumption of American this half-year (6,212,000 bales) is fully half a million bales more than in either half of last season, while outside Growths are a trifle less than either. But the total consumption of all kinds is the largest since January 1930. The Federation Mill Stocks of American outside of the U. S. A. are the smallest since 1924, and a Carry-over of about 74 million bales at

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 25. Yesterday London Gold prices improved by 1/2d to 27-0 1/2 while London Paris Exchange was unchanged at 74.94 Dollar sterling was quoted at 4.96 1/4 and London silver market was fairly steady on Indian buying. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 12 1/2 with a quiet tone. The local silver market opened steady at Rs. 49.8 but later on there was general liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 49.5/6. The gold market was also quiet with scattered selling.

Ready silver 49 6 0
Chaitra delivery 49 6 0
Vaishakh delivery 49 5 0
Ready gold 34 12 0
Chaitra delivery 34 12 0
Vaishakh delivery 34 11 6

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Mar. 24.
March 45.00
May 45.00+15
July 45.00+20

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 24.
Spot 19 13/16
Forward 19 13/16
Gold Bars Fine per oz. 27-0 1/2

BOMBAY METAL

Bombay, Mar. 25.
London Market.—
Standard Copper Cash 236/0/0
(Buyers)
Standard Copper Cash 236/1/3
(Sellers)
Standard Copper 3 months 236/7/8
Electrolytic copper 240/15/0
New Metal Market.—
Blue Eagle 9 1/4 cwt.
Non-Blue Eagle 8 3/4 cwt.
Bombay Market.—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33/2/0
Copper Sheets Rs. 38/8/0
Tone—Quiet.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 21st/23rd March 35,649
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 1,736,680
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,517,805
Increase 210,735

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool—
May 120 July 137 Oct. 129 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/4.
Bombay—Liverpool—
Broad A/M. 195/8—Liverpool May 5.92 Rs. 61 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—Liverpool—
Broad A/M. 195/8—Liverpool July 5.80 Rs. 55 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York—
Broad A/M. 195/8—New York May 11.01 Rs. 51 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/4.
Bombay—New York—
Broad A/M. 195/8—New York July 10.83 Rs. 41 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/4.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 24.
Broad A/M. Op. 195/8; Highest 196; Lowest 194 3/4; Closing 196.
Broad J/A. Op. 196 1/2; Highest 197 1/2; Lowest 196 1/2; Closing 197 1/2.
Omra March Op. 181 1/4; Highest 182 1/2; Lowest 180 3/4; Closing 182 1/2.
Omra May Op. 178 1/2; Highest 180; Lowest 178 1/2; Closing 180.
Omra July Op. 178 1/4; Highest 179 3/4; Lowest 178 1/4; Closing 179 3/4.
Bengal March Op. 149; Highest 149 1/2; Lowest 149; Closing 149.
Bengal May Op. 144 3/4; Highest 145 1/4; Lowest 144 3/4; Closing 145 1/4.
Bengal July Op. 142 3/4; Highest 143 1/4; Lowest 142 3/4; Closing 143 1/4.
Tej-Mandi for Broad A/M. (30-6-36) Rs. 17 1/4.
Tej-Mandi for Broad Settlement (21-4-36) Rs. 7 1/2.
Tej-Mandi for Broad A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 3 1/4.

PRODUCE

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe, Parcels Nominal.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: Nominal.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels: March sellers 30/9.

SEEDS

London, Mar. 24.
Lonsed, La Plata, Hull C.I.F. ton Mar. sellers 210/17/6
Linsed, Calcutta, London C.I.F. ton Mar/Apr. sellers 212/16/0
Linsed, Bombay, London C.I.F. ton Mar/Apr. sellers 213/0/0
Rapeed, Toria, Hull/Cont C.I.F. ton Mar/Apr. sellers 212/5/0
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull C.I.F. ton Mar/Apr. sellers 212/10/0

LINSEED OIL

London, Mar. 24.
Linsed Oil, naked London per cwt. April sellers 26
Linsed Oil, naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 26 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Mar. 24.
Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers 7 9/16

LONDON METALS

London, Mar. 24.
Copper Braziers 250 1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brand 214 1/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool 232 1/4
P. O. B. 232 1/4
Yello Metal 240 1/2
Corrugated Sheet 24 gauge 412 3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 24.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 25. Following a decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 195/4 for Broad A/M. delivery and prices fluctuated between Rs. 194/14 and Rs. 195/8 on scattered buying and selling. Later on the market was quiet with a marked absence of any important business.

The Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened at a decline of one point. In the local market there was scattered business and Broad A/M. was quoted at Rs. 195. In view of Yearly Tejmandi settlement at the end of the present month, the market is fluctuating within a narrow range. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under—

Broad A/M. Rs. a. p. 195 0 0
Broad J/A. 196 8 0
Omra May 178 8 0
Omra July 177 12 0
Bengal May 144 12 0
Bengal July 142 12 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Mar. 25.
Omra March 1,200 1,956
Bengal March 8,950 15,650

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 25.
Extra Spr-Fine Sup Fine FG Good
M.G.—
Bengal U. P. 159 155 150 147
Punjab 159 155 150 147
Omra No. 3 191 188 183 182

RAM NAVMI HOLIDAY

All Banks and markets will remain closed on Tuesday, the 31st March, it being Ramnavmi Holiday.

C.P. No. 1

205 202 199 196

C.P. No. 2 197 194 191 188

Broad No. 2 203 200 197 193

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, March 25.
38 Langli and Co. Khandwa 185 1/2
100 K Devchand Botad 6 off
300 Japan T. and Co. Yeotmal 10 on
50 Topopodhar Mill Jambur 192
60 Shivchandrai Junghnura Chahigon 168 1/2
125 N. Poddar Jaipur Bhuvhshav
37 Narsai Nagshi Gulabpura 156 1/2
500 A Damodar Bagalkot 5 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 25.
Bengal Superfine 155/157
Bengal Fine 148/150
C. P. 1 Fine 185/187
C. P. 2 Fine 183/181
Arvi Fine 191/193
Miliichpur Fine 188/190
Berar Fine 184/186
Khamnagar Fine 184/186
Mulkapur Fine 181/183
Khandesh Fine 174/177
Jalna/Sailu Fine 182/184
Burwah Sanavav Fine 186/187
Madhia Fine 169/174
Bengal Fine 199/201
Punjab/American 200/210
Sindh-American 200/210
Compta Good 240/245
Vestonia 205/210
Kampala 313/315
Jinja 308/310
New Manza 290/300
Jagadia Ankleshwar 290/302
Surat-Navari 240/247

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed bales Yesterday. This year. 1,462 220,998
Khandesh 1,364 208,960
Central India 317 117,040
Hyderabad Gaarani 233 26,033
Berar 1,576 239,640
Central Provinces 469 72,704
Total Omras 5,241 85,375
Dharna 67,530
N. W. Provinces 60,480
Bengal 7,544 120,036
Coomra and Dharwar 11,020
Western Northern 17,700
Cocoanada 39
Tinnevely and Cambodia 8,571
Persian 22,073
Egyptian and African 860 120,128
Comilla, Burma and other sorts 462
Total 14,119 1,742,749

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 19th Mar.
In full-pressed bales Yesterday. This year. 6,434 697,289
Europe 16,188
Coast Ports 120,782
Up-country by Rail 120,782
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan 53,813
Total 7,289 1,160,851

SETTLEMENT COTTON RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 25.
All open business in cotton. Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent. Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent to 1/2 per cent. Interest 7 Days market Loan 1/2 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 25.
Wheat 7,655
Linsed 11,518
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 210
Gangadised 1,169
Poppyseed 28
Groundnuts 13,124
Castorseed 2,742
Rice 21,188
Mysoballams 6,721
Mustardseed 15,699
Gram 4,143
Joovar 605
Bajree 1,002
Tone 47

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 24.
T.T. London on— 4.96 5/16
Paris (Closing rate) 74.94
Berlin 12.29 1/2
Madrid 36.18
Amsterdam 7.27 1/4
Brussels 29.28 1/2
Milan 62.37
Borne 15.15 1/2
Prague 119.37

BANK OF INDORE LTD.

At present shares of the Indore Bank are quoted at about Rs. 34/35.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 25.
3 1/2 per cent G. P. N. Cash 96/15
1/2 per cent G. P. N. Settlement 96/15

3 per cent 1941 103/14
3 per cent 1951/54 102/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 105/11
4 per cent 1943 106/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 110/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/46 106

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/5
4 per cent 1938/63 Mysore 119/4
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 122
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 106/10
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)
4 per cent B. P. T. 1947 107
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 106
5 per cent M. Deb. 1959 115
6 per cent M. Deb. 1954 126
6 per cent K. P. T. 1956 128
3 1/2 per cent B. P. T. 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened today at Rs. 96/14 and advanced to Rs. 96/15/6 but declined to Rs. 96/12 and again improved to Rs. 96/15.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 25.
B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON.—
Banks selling T T D D Mar. 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks selling 2 mos 1/6 7/32

B. C. Rate T T D D 270
Banks selling T T 268
Banks buying T T 265 1/2
PARIS
Banks selling T T 563
Banks buying T T 573
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/4
Banks buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
Banks buying D D 54 3/8
HONGKONG
Banks selling D D 86 1/2
SHANGHAI
Banks selling D D 81 1/2
SINGAPORE
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
Banks buying D D 156 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.96 1/4
24th instant
Java/London 1/2
25th instant
Hongkong/London 7.23
24th instant
Shanghai/London 1/8 15/16
25th instant
London/Paris 29.28 1/2
24th instant
London/Switzerland 18.15 1/2
24th instant
London/Berlin 12.29 1/2
24th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2
24th instant
London/New York 4.96 5/16
24th instant
London/Amssterdam 7.27 1/4
24th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady
Gold 23rd instant 27-0 1/2
Gold 24th instant 27-0 1/2
Silver London Ready 1/2 1/2
23rd instant 19 13/16
24th instant 19 13/16
Silver London Forward 19 3/4
23rd instant 19 13/16
Silver New York Ready 45
23rd instant 45
24th instant 45
London discounts 3 mos 9/16 p.c.
23rd instant 9/16 p.c.
24th instant 11/16 p.c.
23rd instant 11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money—Call 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos 1 p.c.
6 Mos 1 1/2 p.c.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Mar. 24.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 85 1/4
Loan 97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 106 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1945/53 110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 119 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 112 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 24.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days market Loan 1/2 per cent.

Scattered Selling In Steel Shares

SHORT COVERING IN BURMAS

Hydro-Electrics Easy

BOMBAY: March 25.

The Local Share Bazar displayed easier tendency with scattered selling in Tata Steel Shares. There was further decline in Tata Power Shares on continued offerings from professional quarters. Cotton Mill Shares and Cement Shares were quiet, but steady with a moderate turn-over.

At the opening of the session, there was some enquiry on unfavourable political news from Europe, but buyers were soon satisfied and prices assumed sagging tendency under increased selling pressure. Towards the close there was a small rally on Jobbers covering.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 540 and prices declined to Rs. 527 when short covering improved prices to Rs. 535. Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 146-8. Tata Powers also improved to Rs. 1485 from the low of Rs. 1481. The general tone of the market was easy and outside Operators are holding aloof, awaiting the European political developments.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 25

100 Ahm. Advance 276 4
500 Bombay Cotton 40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing 669 6
250 Bradbury 100 0
100 Century 152 4
100 Central India 205 0
100 Colaba 118 2
100 Coorla 80 0
250 David 60 0
250 Dawn 290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon 0-2-6
100 Finlay 107 8
100 Gokak 153 12
100 Hindustan 1,575 0
NEW YORK
100 Indore 50 0
100 Khatau 57 8
100 Kohinoor 176 14
250 Laxmi 567 8
100 Madhavji 4 12
100 Morari United 40 0
100 Morari 785 0
250 Model 40 4
50 Mysore 85 10
200 New Great 97 8
100 Oosmanshahi 1486 4
100 Phoenix 287 8
25 Sassoon Silk 35 0
1000 Sholapur 2,000 0
50 Simplex 58 12
100 Swadeshi 145 0
100 Swan 80 0
25 Tata 25 25
500 Vishnu 1198 12
1000 Western 652 8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda 102 4
25-50 Central 31 14
500 Imperial 1525 0
125-500 Im. Contry 373 2
50-100 India 126 12
100 Reserve Bank 128 8
5 Union 5-6-8

CEMENT.

10-Bundel 34 10
10-Gwalior 117 8
160 Indian 455 0
100 Katni Def. 2125 0
100 Katni Ord. 360 0
75 Okha 264 6
10 Punjab 264 6
100 Shahabad 468 4
70 United 119 4

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter 11 8
15-75 New India 40 0
200 Oriental 5000 0
10-100 Vulcan 7 0
100 Ahmedabad Old 155 0
100 Andhra Valley 1570 0
10 Ajmer 13 2
50 Bombay Tram 155 0
100 Bombay Suburban 175 0
100 Broach 12 0
100 Karachi 245 0
100 Poona 225 0
100 Surat 185 0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 24.
Messrs. Battilana and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Electric Bond Common 23
Columbia Gas 19 1/2
United Corp. 17
Int. Tel. and Tel. 162
Western Union Tel. 87
New York Central 35
Erie R.R. 15
Union Pacific R.R. 135
Great North Pfd. 10
United States Steel 63
Anaconda Copper Mining 34 3/4
General Motor 64 3/4
Packard Motor 12
Kelvinator 24
Int. Cement 48
Socony 14 1/2
Chase Bank 40
National City Bank 36
Int. Nickel of Canada 29
Market easier owing to Italian news. Understand earnings of Columbia Gas last quarter this year larger than full year 1935.
Total Business—2 million.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Mar. 24.
July 2.72+04
September 2.73+03
December 2.68+05
January 2.45+02

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Mar. 25.
Java ready 13 9 0
March shipment 4 2 6
April/June shipment 4 3 0
July-Sept. shipment 4 4 0
Kear ready 13 8 0
Swara ready 13 5 6
Spot Java F.3.90

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 24.
May 0.87 1/2c
July 0.87 1/2c
September 0.86 3/8c

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 25.

Century 156 155 1

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1936

Government Censured In Assembly

Satyamurthi's Cut Motion On Quetta Carried

NEW DELHI, March 25.
Mr. S. Satyamurthi's cut motion, censoring the Government for excessive expenditure on Quetta was carried by 64 votes to 47.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, March 25.
In the Legislative Assembly, today, there being no questions Sir Henry Craik presented the Select Committee's report on the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill. The President then read the Governor-General's message that, after careful consideration of the amendments adopted by the Assembly on the Finance Bill, he had to ask for continuance of the salt duty and the post card rates as proposed in the Bill as introduced. The recommended bill was attached. Sir James Grigg said the Bill was available for the members, and he asked for the direction of the Chair when he should move the amendments. The Government was ready to have them taken up at once, if that suited the convenience of the House. To complete the story, he laid on the table a declaration by the Governor-General restoring the demands for grants in respect of the Executive Council and Defence Department, which were thrown out by the Assembly. Mr. Desai, after consulting Mr. Jinnah, said, having regard to the business before the House, they were prepared to take up the consideration of the recommended Bill immediately after the supplementary demands for grants were disposed, which, he expected would be finished by 3-30 p.m. When the debate on the supplementary demands was resumed Sir Aubrey Metcalfe replied to the criticisms of yesterday regarding Quetta.

LOBBY TALKS.

The party leaders, had immediate consultation in the Legislative Assembly Lobby, arising out of the Government's announcement that the only amendment accepted was that of Mr. Paliwal, Congress member, relating to the registered newspapers. The Independents were prepared to restore the salt duty, but not the post card rate, and if this could not be done under the procedure now proposed, then they decided to vote for the rejection of the Finance Bill in the form recommended.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe explained the special circumstances following the earthquake and said, had the local Government waited for the approval of high authorities in making expenditure, it was almost certain that nearly all the survivors would have perished and in that case the scandal would have arisen far in excess of the one which the mover of the cut had suggested about unnecessary expenditure. The Government of India had taken all necessary precautions to avoid the wastage of funds by appointing a special officer of the Finance Department, also a senior officer of the Political

Department and Claims Commissioners. Moreover, the work done since September last was done in consultation with a Special Committee of the Assembly. Figures before the House were not final. Rs. 2½ lakhs were shown for hutting, tentage, lighting etc., for refugees and Rs. 7½ lakhs for huts of the officers of the staff. (Voice: How many huts?) I do not know how many huts, but they are quite simple huts providing the most simple and elementary kind of accommodation. Sir Aubrey admitted that expenditure had considerably increased owing to the difficulty of getting skilled workmen, but that was not the fault of the Government. A special staff was working for several weeks to disentangle the accounts for details in this respect. At this stage he read a telegram stating "inter alia" that salvation operations had been completed, 12,607 shops salvaged, property worth over Rs. 57 lakhs recovered and handed over to the owners, and over eight thousand bodies exhumed. This Sir Aubrey said was in achievement which in itself was sufficient for the House not to pass censor against Government.

Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon said that the huts were not costly but the material supplied was costly. The contract given to somebody was very expensive.

SYSTEM OF CONTRACTS.
Dr. Khan Sahib criticised the system of contracts which was expensive and also criticised the method of giving contracts. He urged that they be given to honest people.

Mr. Kazmi expressed disappointment in the Government statement as it did not give all the necessary information. He was not convinced that the proper economy had been effected in the building of Quetta. Mr. Satyamurthi's cut motion was passed by 64/47 votes.

The grant was thereafter made. "EXCESS DEMANDS."

A token cut by Pandit Pant in the demand for Rs. 80,000 in respect of Public Health raised a discussion on matters relating to the Standing Finance Committee. Pandit Pant said that under the demand expenditure was asked for a new service without giving an opportunity to the Standing Finance Committee to examine the proposal and thus Government violated the principle accepted by them and also the Auditor-General. The supplementary demands which the House was now voting were in substance no better than spent, but in order to get out of the mischief, Government had placed these proposals for the formal approval of the House.

TAKEN UNAWARES.
Sir James Grigg said he had

been taken unawares regarding the motion. In this particular case there had been a slip and he proposed to make certain suggestions as to which proposals should be placed before the Standing Finance Committee and which should not be placed as soon as the pressure of work was lightened.

FLOATATION OF LOANS.
A discussion followed in which Mr. Aney and Sir Cowasji Jehangir participated explaining certain incidents. Eventually the cut motion was not pressed and a number of demands were passed without discussion.

Mr. Satyamurthi raised a point regarding the supplementary demand for the floatation of a loan last year, in reply to which Sir James Grigg agreed that hereafter such supplementary demands as were ready would be placed before the Standing Finance Committee in the September session.

Mr. Ayyangar was criticising Government for floating a loan in London, thereby depriving this country of the benefit of underwriting the charges when the President stopped him from proceeding further as he was raising questions of policy. Two amendments by Messrs. Ranga and Avinashlingam Chettiar were ruled out of order.

HOW THIS EXCESS CHARGE.

Mr. Satyamurthi raised laughter by wanting to know how an excess charge of one lakh and fifteen thousand rupees occurred over the telegraph charges in the Foreign and Political Department "due to sudden changes in the political situation, disturbance on the Frontier and the introduction of the Reforms." He said the country was quiet throughout the year and, therefore, he opposed the demand.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe explained that as his Department was in charge of the Cypher Bureau, telegrams were sent on behalf of various Departments of Government and, therefore, the blame could not lie with his Department. The House adjourned for lunch.

The grant having been passed, many more grants were passed. Some members occasionally sought information on the opposing of grants and received replies from Government. Sir James Grigg informed Mr. Satyamurthi that ten officers, of whom five or six were Indians, were being trained on behalf of the provinces for financial work in the provinces which would be of a wider nature when the provinces became autonomous.

Sir Frank Noyce replying to Mr. Ayyangar's points said that there would be no saving if the Air-Mails from Karachi for Lahore were directed via Delhi.

Sir Frank informed Mr. Scott that the "Indian Listener" was an improved edition of the "Indian Radio Times". "The Listener's" subscription was being increased to Rs. 4 and Government would now be able to give more attractive commission to news agents. The paper would therefore be available in the market without difficulty.

Mr. Ranga complained that in the terms of reference of the Special Tariff Board no reference was made for any assistance to the handloom industry. Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan said that the Tariff Board's enquiry was with re-

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

Dr. Ansari Finds Slight Increase In Blood Pressure

Mahatma Gandhi's blood pressure has again risen slightly. Dr. Ansari examined him yesterday and it was found to be 164 and 108. Sardar Patel is slightly better to-day.

Patna's Portia

PATNA, March 24.
Mr. P. C. Manuk, President of the Bar Association, presented Mrs. S. C. Lal (Mrs. Dharamshila Lal) for enrolment before His Lordship the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court who welcomed the lady as the first barrister enrolled in the High Court, and wished her success. After she had signed the roll, Mr. Manuk took her round the other Judges of the Court and introduced her. She appeared as Junior Counsel in two cases during the course of the day.—United Press.

gard to the range of duties necessary to give adequate protection to the textile industry against the products of the U. K. how could any reference be made to the handloom industry, the products of which were not in competition with products of the U. K.?

"TRAVEL ONLY BY EMPIRE-SHIPS"

Home Secretary's Circular Letter To Govt. Officers

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, March 24.
Answering a question in the Assembly to-day, Sir Henry Craik laid on the table a copy of the circular letter written by Mr. Hallett, Home Secretary on March 17, 1934.

The letter runs:—
"Dear Sir, The Secretary of State and the Government of India have recently had, under consideration the question of arrangements regarding the passage provided for officers at Government expense. It has been urged that the promotion and development of imperial trade is dependent to a large extent upon the maintenance of shipping of the British Empire and that at the time when imperial shipping is meeting with severe and unequal competition from State-aided foreign lines it is reasonable that the officers who receive grants from Government in respect of passage should be required in the interests of the Empire to travel by the Empire-owned ships."

The Secretary of State and the Government of India would be reluctant to impose restrictions on freedom which officers of the Indian Services entitled to Lee Concession Passages have hitherto enjoyed.

The Secretary of State and the Government of India therefore hope that all officers entitled to concession passages will bear these important considerations in mind and travel only by Empire-ships, save in exceptional cases where there are very special reasons for travelling by foreign lines."

KISANS' UNIQUE DEMONSTRATION

Patna Collector Gives Leader Patient Hearing

PATNA, March 25.
A unique demonstration of Kisan Jathas totalling about 1,000 hailing from different parts of the Patna District, was witnessed this morning before the Collector's Bungalow, the object being to place their grievances and solicit remedies.

The Collector called their leader Mr. Shi Bhadravaji inside and gave a patient hearing. On behalf of the Kisans, demands were made for reducing the Malguzari and Canal rent by half and stopping the Zemindar from taking illegal taxation and for proper irrigation arrangements. Kisans from Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Chapra and other Districts are expected to arrive in the evening.

It is understood that they together with the Patna District Kisans will make a demonstration this evening before the Council House—United Press.

FIRE OUTBREAK AT AGRA

AGRA CITY, March 25.
Fire broke out in the Kedar Nath's three wood godowns in Hingkimand early this morning. The police and military were called out. Fire is swiftly spreading. The Municipal Fire Brigade is damaged. Details about the fire are lacking. The loss appears to be considerable.

UNDER CONTROL

LATER
The Hingkimand fire is under control. Police and District Authorities are on the spot. The loss is estimated between Rs. 55 and 60 thousands.—A.P.

NEED FOR BIRTH CONTROL

Kulkarni Refutes Fallacious Arguments

An interesting lecture on "Some Fallacies in Birth Control" was delivered by Mr. G. D. Kulkarni of Poona at the Blavatsky Lodge on Wednesday evening. Prof. R. D. Karve, Editor of "Samaj Swasthya" was in the chair.

Mr. Kulkarni in the course of his lecture said that the main question that was facing the world and especially India, was over population. It had been the contention of some that the main problem was not over population but over production which if properly distributed the question of unemployment and over population would disappear.

The problem of over-population was there and unless it was properly tackled conditions in the world could not be improved. That could be achieved through the practise of Birth Control. The knowledge of Birth Control and the methods of contraception should be spread among the poor classes if it is to be beneficial to the nation. As self-control, as advocated by Mahatma Gandhi, was almost impossible to put into practice, the speaker advocated Birth Control appliances.

WITHIN EASY REACH

In reply to a question Prof. Karve said that the Birth Control appliances were within the easy reach of the poorer classes in Bombay as it would at the most cost a rupee a month. But should

BATTLE FOR COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP

Nationalist Party Backs Ambedkar While Navle Is Hot Favourite With Govt.?

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
Owing to the elevation of Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi to the Ministerial Gadi, the Council is to elect its own President in his place to-day. There are in the field, three candidates, viz., Mr. Navle, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Huseinali Rahimtoola. Mr. Navle, it seems, will be supported by the Government bloc in addition to non-Brahmins. Dr. Ambedkar, it seems, has been able to enlist the support of the Opposition Party in the House while Mr. Rahimtoola does not seem to have any special support from any Party. He may rely on the Europeans and Mahomedan bloc in the Council in addition to few independent votes. As Mr. Navle seems to be hot favourite in the Government quarters, the real battle for the post would be between him and Dr. Ambedkar who will, in all probability, be supported by the Nationalist Party.

FOR MAYORAL ELECTION.

Then in the first week of April there will be two more elections, one of the Mayor and the other of the Chairman of Schools Committee.

As for the Mayoral election there are said to be three candidates in the field, viz., Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukhtankar, Dr. Meshri and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. On account of the popularity gained by him during the term of his office as Mayor, Mr. Nariman is also favoured in certain quarters. But owing to the convention of each of the main communities electing a President of the Corporation in rotation every year, Mr. Nariman may not be favoured at all. So the Hindus will be entitled to claim the post of the Mayor this year.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP.

As for the Chairmanship of the

Schools Committee, there seems to be two candidates so far in the field, one Dr. Gole and the other, Mr. M. N. Talpade. Mr. Talpade is a keen student of civic and educational problems and an ardent worker. He has been a member of the Schools Committee for several years and has always remained an active member of the Committee. He should do well if he is able to enlist the support of his colleagues.

TEACHERS' FINES CANCELLED

Schools Committee Accedes To Plea Of "Bone-fide" Mistake

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee at its meeting on Wednesday decided that the order of fine imposed on 37 Urdu teachers, as disciplinary action, be cancelled and the amount of fine, if recovered, be refunded to the teachers.

This revised decision of the Schools Committee was taken in view of the letter, addressed by the 37 teachers, to the Chairman and the members of the Committee that it was a "bone-fide" mistake on their part. The letter expressed their sincere regret for their misconceived action.

It will be recalled that in February last the Schools Committee resolved to warn the teachers against disobeying the orders of the Schools' Committee in the matter of compulsory Physical Training Classes and decided to impose a fine of Rs. 5 each, on the teachers as a disciplinary action.

After the Committee received the letter of the teachers, Mr. M. N. Talpade moved the above resolution at its meeting yesterday. It was supported by Mr. I. S. Patel. The resolution was carried.

ADJOURNMENT IN BIHAR COUNCIL

Echo Of Demolition Of Temple In Jail

PATNA, March 25.

In the Bihar Council to-day the President admitted an adjournment motion given notice by Mr. Jamuna Karjee to discuss a "definite matter of urgent public importance," namely the order of the Superintendent of the District Jail at Muzaffarpur regarding the demolition of a Hindu temple in the compound of the Jail.

The President fixed to-morrow 4 p.m. for discussion of the motion.—A.P.

"SHAME AND PITY"

Tagore On Punjab Communal Problem

LAHORE, March 25.
"Swaraj is not merely an appointment of votes or reservation of seats in Legislatures. People must feel themselves as one and having a common future and common responsibilities. Till we achieve that, we won't deserve Swaraj nor shall we get it." This is Dr. Tagore's message to the Punjab given before his departure last night to Delhi. He stated:

"On the eve of my departure from Lahore, I cannot help regretting the existence of communal rancour among the people. Though I myself am not a politician, I had hoped that during my short stay I would be able to meet the accredited leaders of different communities, and do my bit towards the solution of the problem which is at once a shame and pity. But, unfortunately owing to the inevitable bankruptcy of the old age I had to keep mostly to my own room"—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

As the madman aims, Wade puts his plan into effect—

HE MUST HAVE LEFT LESLIE SOME PLACE!

NOW YOUR PLAN HAS GOT TO WORK, WADE!

IT'S GOING TO WORK RIGHT NOW! HERE GOES THE CANDLE!

THEY MUST HAVE SEEN ME-- I SHOULD HAVE FIRED BEFORE THE LIGHT WENT OUT-- WHY DIDN'T THEY STAY AND FIGHT?

HA! THEY LEFT IN SUCH A HURRY THEY FORGOT THE MANUSCRIPT

"The Black Abbot"

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